

## S Africa tense as blacks mark Soweto

From Michael Horvath, Johannesburg

The official death toll in continuing violence in South Africa since the imposition of a national state of emergency on Thursday reached 22 at the weekend as the country braced itself for the 10th anniversary today of the 1976 Soweto uprising.

Three of the dead, all women, were killed by a car bomb which exploded late on Saturday outside a restaurant on a stretch of the Durban beachfront known as the Golden Mile.

Sixty-nine people, mostly white, were injured, mainly by flying glass.

The Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, described the bombing as "a ghastly attack of terror" aimed at creating "panic among the population at large". He urged Western countries to acknowledge that "terrorism is a worldwide scourge" which could not be condoned anywhere.

The casualty figures were given at a press conference in Pretoria by Mr Leon Mellet, a senior official in the Government's Bureau for Information, which is the only official source of information about incidents of violence and unrest.

The Addington Hospital in Durban, where many of the injured were taken, said it had instructions not to release any information about casualties.

Helmeted troops carrying rifles ringed off the area of the explosion, and press photog-

raphers were forbidden by the police, in terms of the emergency regulations, from taking pictures of the damage.

Photographs and television footage taken by the police were made available yesterday evening by the Bureau for Information.

According to Mr Mellet, those killed were two white women, aged 22 and 28, who died instantly, and an Indian woman, of about 30, who died soon after being admitted to hospital.

Of the injured, of whom 15 were still in hospital but not in

serious condition, at least 59 were whites, 37 of them men and 22 women.

A coloured, an Indian and a black, all men, were also injured. Mr Mellet was unable to give the race and sex of seven of the injured.

The bomb contained between 50 and 100 lb of explosives, Mr Mellet said, and had been left in a blue Ford Cortina car, which had been stolen from a local panel-beater.

The bomb also damaged two hotels on either side of the restaurant and destroyed or damaged a number of other cars.

No organization had yet

claimed responsibility for the bombing, Mr Mellet said, but "it falls in line with the (outlawed) African National Congress's adopted policy of hitting soft targets".

The only previous car bombing—for which the ANC did accept responsibility—was in Pretoria in 1983, and occurred outside the headquarters of the Air Force, killing 19 people, and injuring more than 200 of all races.

A bomb planted in a beachfront shopping centre south of Durban in December killed five whites.

A young black man, who said he was acting under orders from the ANC, was later apprehended and convicted of murder.

The timing of the Saturday explosion strongly suggests that it was in retaliation for the imposition of the emergency.

In the past, the South African Government has often responded by launching attacks on ANC bases or offices in neighbouring states.

According to the Bureau for Information, seven other people, all black males, were killed in "unrest-related incidents" in the 24 hours to noon yesterday. He said four of the dead were "black moderates murdered by radicals" and three had been killed during anti-riot action by the police.

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The Queen presenting a consolation rosette to the Prince of Wales yesterday after he had played polo for the Maple Leafs. They were defeated in the first round of the Horse and Hounds Cup at Windsor. (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

## Chernobyl managers dismissed

## 'Positive' Reagan seeks summit date

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Moscow (Reuters) — The Soviet Communist Party has dismissed two top managers at the Chernobyl nuclear plant, *Pravda* said yesterday in a report disclosing the first punishment of senior officials since the April 26 accident.

The newspaper said a meeting of the Kiev region party had been called to discuss problems with the rescue operation. It dismissed the plant's director, V. Bryukhanov, and chief engineer, N. Fomin.

"In the difficult circumstances of the accident, they were not able to provide correct and firm leadership and necessary discipline, they showed irresponsibility and mismanagement," *Pravda* said. "They did not manage to evaluate what had happened and to take key measures in organizing efficient work in all sections at the time to eliminate the consequences of the accident."

The head of the government commission looking into the disaster has blamed local officials for giving Moscow an incorrect assessment of what happened. Moscow came under international criticism for not releasing information until two days after the accident.

The Kiev meeting also criticized the party organization at the plant for the first time, saying it could have done more.

Instead of monitoring the general situation around the plant, the party became too involved in day-to-day matters, which should have been left to management, it said.

Moscow officials have acknowledged that it took local officials 36 hours to begin evacuating people from the 16-mile security zone around the plant.

Both party and management had failed to tackle one of the most pressing problems — replacing people who had left their jobs at the plant and not returned, *Pravda* said.

"Because of a lack of organizational and ideological work with people, up to now a part of the work-force at the station is 'on the run'." Among them was a deputy director of the plant, R. Soloviyov, and several shift leaders and senior technicians.

*Pravda* also criticized trade union and party youth groups at the plant for what it called lack of discipline.

President Reagan has sent a "positive" letter to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, urging that preparations be started for a summit conference here.

Senior officials confirmed at the weekend that Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, met Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, anywhere in Europe to prepare the agenda.

The letter, said to be in the spirit of the warm exchanges between the two leaders at the time of the Geneva Summit, was written last month and delivered by Mr Arthur Hartman, the US Ambassador in Moscow. No reply has yet been received.

The Russians have refused to set a date for the summit, originally proposed for this month, because of the lack of progress in arms control talks. News of Mr Reagan's message comes after a week of confusion within the Administration over arms control policies, especially the status of the unratified and expired Salt 2.

Mr Gorbachev was taken aback by the letter. "What do you make of this?" he said to Mr Leonid Zamyatin, the Soviet Ambassador to London, who was with him when the letter was delivered. "The President writes one thing, but says another thing about Salt."

The Soviet leader's confusion was described yesterday by Dr Armand Hammer, the veteran chairman of Occidental and long-standing confidant of the Kremlin, who has frequently attempted to play the role of mediator in East-West relations.

He told *The Times* yesterday: "I met President Reagan

at the theatre last week in Washington. During the intermission he told me he was still awaiting a reply from Gorbachev to his letter. It was a warm, friendly letter in which he also expressed his sympathy for the misfortune over Chernobyl."

Dr Hammer decided to use his influence to try to reschedule the meeting, cancelled in May, between Mr Shultz and Mr Shevardnadze.

He realized, he said, that last week's conflicting statements in Washington on Salt would create even greater confusion in Moscow on American intentions. So while in London he went to see Mr Zamyatin on Friday.

At the same time he called on Mrs Thatcher, who was, in his words, "startled" to learn that the White House had just contradicted President Reagan's Wednesday press conference statements on Salt by saying the treaty was dead. "Is this so?" she said, turning to her aides.

"I would hope she communicated with the President and with Mr Shultz to get a clarification," Dr Hammer said. "That seems to be the reason for Mr Shultz denying on Friday that Salt was dead and praising recent Soviet arms proposals."

When he told Mr Zamyatin that Washington was still waiting for some movement at Geneva, he replied movement could come only from the top.

Dr Hammer said he had told Mr Reagan that if only he and Mr Gorbachev could take a walk together at Camp David, they could get things sorted out. "It seems to be just a case of bringing the two parties together. I would like to think I've done something to help."

## CDU cling on to power in Saxony poll

From Frank Johnson Bonn

The Christian Democrats (CDU) last night narrowly retained control of the Land (state) parliament of Lower Saxony.

The CDU won just over 44 per cent of the vote, a fall of more than six per cent from the last time the Land voted, in 1982. The Social Democrats (SPD), got just over 42 per cent, a rise of just over 5 per cent. Next came the left wing environmentalists, the Greens, with about seven per cent, a slight increase, then the liberals, the Free Democrats (FDP) with just over five per cent, a slight decrease.

The SPD said their increased vote, six months before a general election, would lead to the defeat in January of Helmut Kohl, the national CDU chief.

## Thirteen hurt as express is derailed

By Staff Reporters

Thirteen people were hurt when a Glasgow to Euston express was derailed at Motherwell station, Lanarkshire, yesterday. One of the thirteen was believed to have had a heart attack.

The train, the 4.10 pm from Glasgow, buckled and broke in two at the station at 4.35 pm.

The first two coaches and the locomotive came to a halt half a mile beyond the station. One of the other seven mounted the platform.

Minutes after the derailment, police checked the first two coaches for injured passengers. Rail staff then led passengers along the track and back to the station.

Most of the passengers were tourists, mainly from Japan, the United States and Australia.

## Tory MPs warn of split on sanctions

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Government is facing a deepening split in the Conservative Party as it considers how to respond to the demand from the Commonwealth for tough sanctions against South Africa.

In advance of tomorrow's Commons debate on South Africa, up to 80 Conservative MPs are warning that they will rebel against further strong sanctions.

And they are making clear that that warning embraces the sort of measures the Government is expected to consider in line with the Nassau agreement, including cutting air links to South Africa, ending Government assistance to investment in and trading with South Africa and a ban on the import of fruit from South Africa.

But as some Conservative MPs begin to draw a parallel with the Rhodesian sanctions issue which seriously divided the Tories, especially in opposition under the last Labour government, there is growing pressure on the Prime Minister from ministers and MPs to agree to measures serious enough to stop the Commonwealth breaking up.

The Government's preliminary approach will be spelt out by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg today.

He will speak in tomorrow's debate and unless they are provoked by the wording of the Government motion to be tabled in response to the Opposition's attack, it is unlikely that the Conservative opponents of sanctions would rebel in great numbers then.

Mr George Gardiner, Conservative MP for Reigate who tabled the motion signed by more than 70 Tories opposing sanctions, said yesterday that they had been satisfied with the Prime Minister's line of opposition to sanctions in her interview on Friday and expected nothing which conflicted with that view to appear in the Government motion.

Mr John Carlisle, MP for Luton North, said that he and others would be telling the Prime Minister that "enough is enough. One further step on the escalator of sanctions and you will alienate a large section of the Conservative Party."

He added: "We will oppose the Government, if need be, in the voting lobbies, if there is any hint of further punitive measures."

However, Mrs Thatcher is receiving different advice from it, it is understood, both Sir Geoffrey and Lord Whitelaw, the deputy prime minister, who believe that measures must be taken and the rebels faced down if necessary.

But Mr Jerry Wiggin, MP for Weston-super-Mare, and an opponent of sanctions, said in the BBC programme *This Week Next Week* that sanctions would hurt Britain far more than South Africa.

The Prime Minister's approach remains one of opposition to all-out economic sanctions and a refusal to be rushed into decisions.

She accepts the need for extra "measures" but clearly believes they should fall short of severely damaging the South African economy or harming British interests.

## Industry pay rises outstrip inflation

By Our Industrial Staff

New figures from the Confederation of British Industry confirm government fears that pay rises are still far outstripping inflation and threatening competitiveness and jobs.

The CBI pay databank shows that pay rises in manufacturing industry have averaged 6.25 per cent this year, only 0.25 per cent down on

last year, although inflation has fallen to 2.8 per cent.

Last week, the Government revealed average earnings (which include overtime) had risen by an underlying 7.5 per cent. The CBI figures suggest the high pay settlements are likely to continue, a trend which the Government believes will undermine the chances of creating more jobs.

The CBI figures show pay rates in the main service industries are rising even faster than in manufacturing, with average increases of 6.75 per cent. The Government is relying on these industries to create many new jobs.

Less than a tenth of pay settlements this year have been below 4.5 per cent.

Details, page 17

## A lone Ranger tackles bigotry in Glasgow

By Gavin Bell

A 15-year-old footballer is about to make an impact on a Glasgow institution somewhat like the tidal wave that inundated the banks of the Clyde when the QE 2 was launched.

John Spencer, a schoolboy international, has signed a two-year contract with Glasgow Rangers, a club renowned for generations for a staunchly Protestant image and following. But John is a Roman Catholic.

The move follows the appointment in April of Scotland's captain Graeme

Somerset as player-manager to restore the fortunes of a team which slipped half-way down the Premier League last season and failed to win a major trophy for the first time in a decade.

Somerset sounded the death-knell for Rangers' anti-Catholic image by declaring he would sign a Roman Catholic player and it was "make up your mind time" for bigots who followed the club.

News of the signing was broken last week by the Rangers' supporters' magazine, which hailed Spencer as the

most exciting young player in Scottish football, announced that he would participate in a pre-season training session on July 7 and pointedly made no reference to his religion.

Spencer has been playing for the club's boys team for almost two years without attracting undue attention, but the prospect of him turning professional on his 16th birthday in September and playing for the first team is another matter.

Many Rangers fans use matches to voice to an array of chants and songs featuring the

Pope prominently and unfavourably.

Mr David Miller, Secretary of the Association of Rangers Supporters Clubs, made it clear that old habits die hard, although an exception might be made for Spencer.

"We are led to believe that while John Spencer went to a Catholic school as a result of a mixed marriage, he was christened Protestant. So we consider him one of us although he was brought up in another faith."

Club officials have defended their policy by saying they

were prepared to sign a Roman Catholic providing he was good enough. The dubious conclusion is that for decades none was found to have sufficient talent.

That public stance elicited a typically wry comment from Jack Stein, then manager of Rangers' highly successful arch-rivals, Celtic.

When asked whom he would choose between a Catholic and a Protestant of equal abilities, he replied: "I'd take the Protestant because Rangers would never sign the Catholic."

## Steel moves to heal rift

By Philip Webster Chief Political Correspondent

A study of the practical options for replacing the Polaris nuclear deterrent is to be set in hand by Mr David Steel and Dr David Owen as part of the process to heal the differences within the Alliance over defence.

A solution under which Britain would remain a nuclear power but only by contributing to a European nuclear force is already being suggested by significant figures in both parties as a way of preventing the issue dogging the Alliance's prospects at the next general election.

Mr Steel has pleased SDP leaders by indicating his readiness to engage in a technical appraisal of the options for replacing Polaris, an issue not covered by the Alliance joint commission on defence which reported last week.

But he has made plain that such an exercise would be without prejudice to a decision on whether Polaris should be replaced at all.

Mr Steel's agreement to such a move may further upset those in his party who feel he has moved too far to accommodate Dr Owen. But the line he has taken over the controversial commission report received important backing at the weekend from his party council meeting in Wigan.

Faced with the delicate task of satisfying the party activists so soon after the report's publication, Mr Steel delivered a speech which was seen in parts to be critical of Dr Owen's style, but he crushed a move inspired by the Liberal CND organization to throw out the report and prevent it going forward for debate within the party.

He said the suggestion that the Alliance could live with

Continued on page 2, col 7

## China takes on world at bridge

The Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, once denounced for spending too much time playing cards, is among 100,000 contestants in a worldwide bridge tournament which started at the weekend.

Mr Deng is playing from Peking, one of 2,000 centres around the world participating in the tournament and is partnered by vice-premier Wan Li. Despite the finesse in their careers to date, they are as vulnerable as any of the 99,998 other competitors.

They all have the same 24 computer-chosen hands to play, dealt simultaneously so that there is no opportunity for the players from 82 countries to pass details of the hands to others in different time zones.

The hands have been analyzed to find the maximum possible total of points that can be won from them, and the pair who come closest to the perfect score win.

Sessions have been organized for United Nations diplomats in New York and the bridge-party set among celebrities in Hollywood.

The French and World Bridge Federations are collating results in Paris to find the overall winners.

With results awaited from no more than 10 countries, Hugh Gerard, a retired civil servant, and Antony Pennington, a retired architect, from Devizes, Wiltshire, led the world with a score of 77.8 per cent of the maximum possible.

The runners-up to the British field, London-based Zia Mahmood, who led the Pakistan team to medals in the recent Olympics, and Irving Rose, a British international, were lying fifth overall with 75.2 per cent.

Peter Dunsby, 16, and his sister Sally, from Doncaster, finished fifth in Britain, and top in the world rankings for junior pairs with a score of 71.2 per cent.

## Thunder forecast after first taste of summer

The first hot summer weather of 1986 brought thousands of drivers on to the roads yesterday but the forecast for later in the week is gloomy, with rain and thundery showers expected in most parts of Britain.

Brisk business was reported over the weekend in the Lake District, Blackpool and other northern resorts. There was an increase in the numbers of caravans and cars travelling to the Yorkshire Dales.

Sussex and Hampshire coasts were very popular and there were long queues on the A3 at Guildford, Godalming and Compton. Southampton recorded the highest tempera-

ture of 79F on Saturday. In Devon and Cornwall sunbathers enjoyed a temperature of 77F.

At Lake Windermere, Elliot Walker, aged nine, of Rickerby, Carlisle, was revived by artificial respiration, when he stopped breathing after swimming. He spent the night in Furness General Hospital and was released yesterday.

Two people were injured when two speedboats collided on the lake.

The outlook for today is similar to yesterday, with warm, sunny conditions and temperatures remaining high.

Forecast, page 16

## Sales record

Sales of *The Times* for May averaged 503,000 copies a day, the highest monthly figure that the paper has ever recorded.

## Tomorrow

### Women of Wimbledon



Rex Bellamy pays court to the skills, excitement and colour of tennis's battling heroines

## Portfolio

● The £8,000 weekly prize in *The Times* Portfolio Gold competition was won outright by Mr Robert Jones of Heysham Road, London N15.

● Saturday's £4,000 daily prize was won by Mr Samuel Mortimer, of Durban Road, Watford, Herts.

● There is another £4,000 to be won in today's competition. Portfolio list page 21; rules and how to play, information service, page 16.

## Connors doubt

Jimmy Connors could miss Wimbledon as a result of an injury. He withdrew from the final of the Stella Artois championships at Queen's Club yesterday because of a groin strain sustained in the semi-final.

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## Mansell wins

The British driver, Nigel Mansell, won the Canadian Grand Prix, his second successive victory in the 1986 Formula One championship.

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## Tory MP faces fight with local activists on reselection

By Philip Webster Chief Political Correspondent

A Conservative MP is facing the threat of removal by constituency activists because of his opposition to the Government on several issues, most notably its support for the American bombing of Libya.

A simmering dispute between Sir Anthony Meyer and his constituency association of Clywd North-West will come to a head on June 27 when a motion proposing his reselection as the party's candidate at the next general election is put before the constituency's executive committee.

Supporters of Sir Anthony, a former diplomat who has been an MP since 1970, fear that it will be defeated, provoking the sort of reselection clash usually associated with the Labour Party.

Sir Anthony was the only Conservative MP to vote in a Commons debate on April 16 against the decision to sanction the American air strike on Libya, although several others abstained.

A few days later his association's "political committee" met and passed what amounted to a motion of censure against Sir Anthony, criticizing what it regarded as his act of disloyalty.

Constituency sources suggest that most of the members of that committee will be at the executive committee hearing on June 27 and will vote against Sir Anthony carrying on after the next general election.

But Sir Anthony's supporters regard the action of his opponents over the Libya issue merely as a pretext for getting rid of him. It is accepted by both sides that he is well to the left of his constituency party, a large body of whom tried to stop him being selected before the last election.

Clywd North-West was a new seat at the last election, taking in part of Sir Anthony's old West Flint seat. Activists in the local party tried to get Miss Beta Brookes, Conservative Euro MP for North Wales, selected and Sir Anthony only succeeded in winning the selection a few weeks before the election after going to the High Court to win the right to appear before a general meeting of the constituency and after threatening to stand as an independent.

Sir Anthony's supporters say that he has never been forgiven for those actions, and that the Libya vote has given his opponents the chance they wanted.

However, if the vote goes against him on June 27, Sir Anthony is said to be determined once again to fight. His friends say that he will not "pander" to right-wing elements in his constituency.

If, for example, the Commons vote on corporal punishment in schools takes place before the next meeting, Sir Anthony is expected to vote against it.

## Inner-city task forces derided as gimmickry

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

Angry community groups have accused the Government of "cheap electioneering" by introducing a new approach to helping the inner cities.

Civil Servants have been put in charge of task forces in eight areas as a pilot scheme to co-ordinate government initiatives, stimulate enterprise and strengthen local economies.

Community groups were invited by the National Council for Voluntary Organizations to meet Mr Richard Dykes, a Civil Servant in the Department of Employment, who heads the central unit of the task forces.

Dismayed by what they regard as lack of consultation beforehand, and the inadequacy of resources, groups and voluntary organizations have been meeting since on a national basis.

With a nucleus of about 50 representatives, they believe that before the next election the Government wants to be seen to be "doing something" in the inner cities, which are potentially their biggest trouble spots.

The Department of Employment said the decision on the task forces "had to be announced quickly, and the Government decided they would go into detail after the announcement was made, rather than consult before, because of the urgency of the problems".

The extra money for the areas amounts to £8 million, with about £1 million of that going on administration. But Lord Young of Gifford, Secretary of State for Employment, has pointed out that the Government was already spending about £75 million in the eight areas this year. The task forces would concentrate on getting the resources to the people who needed them.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General, is leading a team of ministers from all interested departments. Lord Young said: "We are adopting an entirely new approach. We are bringing together the efforts of the local community, local government, the private sector and central Government. This is a partnership of effort. But above all it is to be a partnership of people."

The community groups say: "As it is, the initiative is seen as too little and ill-thought out, and therefore will not seriously do anything in the inner-city areas except set groups bidding against each other for a pittance".

The task forces are in Nottingham Hill and north Peckham in London; Chapeltown, Leeds; north central Middlesbrough; Highfields, Leicester; Moss Side, Manchester; St Paul's, Bristol; and Handsworth, Birmingham.

A quarter of a million of the £7 million has been committed to four projects so far. They include a scheme in Leeds which would provide specialized training in banks, building societies and other financial and commercial institutions.



Some of the 20,000 cyclists taking part in the London to Brighton Bike Ride waiting for the start at Clapham Common yesterday. They aim to raise £500,000 through sponsorship of the 56-mile trip for the British Heart Federation's twenty-fifth anniversary year. The 11-year-old event is claimed to be the biggest in the world (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

## Technology for three-year-olds

## School aims at computer generation

By Lacy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A preparatory school which sets out to teach the principles of engineering and technology to children aged from three to 12 has been established by Sir Keith Joseph's political adviser in Surrey's leafy Green Belt.

Within weeks of losing his job at the Department of Education and Science after the resignation of Sir Keith, Mr Stuart Sexton opened the new Warrington Park School with five pupils aged three in the nursery class.

The school's prospectus

comes with an endorsement from Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, who praises the "traditional values and modern technology" which underpins the school's aims.

Fees range from £150 a term for the nursery children to £415 a term for those aged seven.

For Mr Sexton, Warrington Park is the realization of a five-year dream. "My ambition is that we will have a generation of children growing up who will appreciate

new technology, even if they finish up as actors, lawyers or education correspondents," he said. "We want a generation which looks on computers like I used to look on a slide rule."

The fledgling engineers and technologists will be taught in a former Church of England middle-school, which used to house 350 pupils.

The school has a swimming pool, science and language laboratories, benches for craft, design and technology, a sports hall as well as 10

classrooms. But the school has been empty for two years and vandalized, so Mr Sexton and his wife were hard at work yesterday scrubbing floors.

Warrington Park has appointed a head, Miss Christine Aplin, former headmistress of a preparatory school in Ashted, and will be recruiting more staff as pupil numbers increase.

At present £25,000 has been raised, but another £50,000 is needed, and it will take more than three years for the school to break even. Mr Sexton hopes to accommodate 200 children eventually.

The engineering and technology element of the curriculum is to be developed by British Schools Technology, Mr Sexton, who has a degree in chemistry, is keen to reassure parents that their children will be receiving heavy doses of traditional grammar and spelling as well as lessons in history and geography.

He wants the engineering and technology to permeate the school so that, for example, a lesson on ratio in mathematics might be taught through a lesson on the principles of gearwheels.

In the long run, Mr Sexton has his eye on an adjacent hospital which he hopes will come up for sale so that he can create a secondary school and teacher-training college.

## Teachers' plea on expulsion

By Our Education Correspondent

Teachers are demanding a say in the expulsion of pupils from school to prevent the recurrence of another situation such as the "graffiti" affair which affected Poundswick School in Manchester.

The Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, which has 115,000 members, is to seek an amendment to the Education Bill which goes into its Commons committee stage this week.

In its present form the Bill does not require school governors and local education authorities to take any notice of teachers' views when they are considering a pupil's ex-

clusion from school. The only way that teachers can express their opinions is by voting with their feet, as they did in Manchester.

Five boys were excluded from Poundswick School by the head and governors after allegedly daubing insulting graffiti about individual teachers on school walls. Teachers refused to teach the boys when they were reinstated by the city council.

The association's amendment would make it a duty for heads to consult their staff when deciding how long to exclude pupils from school. It would give teachers the right to appeal to the governors

where the local authority sought to reinstate a pupil against the judgement of the staff and head.

It would place councils and appeal panels under an obligation to take account of teachers' reports on pupil behaviour when deciding whether to override a decision to exclude by the head and governors.

Mr Peter Smith, deputy general secretary of the association, said the current Bill was absurd. "Those who have to teach children are entitled to be heard and our amendment would give them that legal right," he said.

## Vitamin in milk can help diabetics

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Damage caused by diabetes can be reversed by attention to diet, researchers at Glasgow University say.

A group at the university's medical school studied eight types of damage, including disturbances of the heart, eyesight and muscles, and found that all responded to treatment with a vitamin found in human breast milk, but not readily available in other foods.

The researchers explored the way in which the substance, called gamma-linoleic acid, or GLA, allows repair of damaged nerve endings, in trials organized by the university's Institute of Neurological Sciences.

Under normal circumstances the body absorbs linoleic acid from food and converts it into GLA. This in turn is transformed into a wide range of substances, each of which plays an important role in some part of the body. Previous research has

shown that in diabetes the production of GLA is much slower than normal, and leads to a deprivation thought to be important in the cause of many long-term disorders associated with the disease.

The use of high levels of vegetable oils in the diet of diabetics has had some success, but is not a satisfactory treatment.

The alternative tried by the group working with Dr A I Weir at Glasgow was to bypass the process of conversion by giving the GLA directly.

The scientists used the seed oil from a specially-grown hybrid of the evening primrose, which had been bred for the purpose by the Elamol group of research laboratories.

The hybrid has a high proportion of GLA in its seeds. The trials consisted of giving capsules of five grammes four times a day. The researchers found improvements in all conditions over the trial.

## Prince backs blacks

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief of the Welsh Guards, is understood to have expressed his concern that there are not more blacks in Guards regiments.

Buckingham Palace yesterday refused to confirm that the Prince had made his views known to the Army. A spokesman said that it was a matter for the Ministry of Defence.

but "the Prince's concern for the rights of ethnic minorities in this country is well known".

The ministry said: "Entry to all regiments or corps of the British Army is regardless of ethnic origin."

It is, however, a matter of frequent comment that black soldiers are seldom seen at major ceremonial occasions.

## Councils may face SDP axe

By Hugh Clayton

County councils should be abolished, but the GLC should be resurrected and given more power, councillors in the Social Democratic Party agreed yesterday.

The county councils are the largest and most powerful local authorities left in England and Wales after the abolition of the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan county councils.

The policy adopted by the Association of Social Democratic Councillors at its conference yesterday would continue the abolition process by giving hundreds of shire district councils many of the powers now held by the counties.

But the policy would also add a new tier of local government in the form of elected regional assemblies. Mrs Sheila Terry, the chairman, said.

Such assemblies would have the powers now held by regional health authorities and the regional offices of the Ministry of Transport and the Department of the Environment.

She agreed that the delegates at the conference in Great Malvern, Hereford and Worcester, were effectively proposing to revive the defunct GLC and to give it some of the health authority powers that its former Labour leaders had sought in vain.

The blueprint will now go for ratification to all members of the association.

## Alliance's joint move on Polaris

Continued from page 1

SDP and Liberal candidates saying different things at the next election was profoundly misplaced. He said the SDP policy on defence expressed a willingness to replace Polaris if necessary, and added: "We can live with that so long as it is not construed as an eagerness to replace Polaris."

But in a little-noted passage, which appeared to be hinting at the compromise that may eventually be put forward, Mr Steel spoke of ignorant commentators who portrayed a Britain without Polaris as being virtually defenceless.

He said they had forgotten there were already nuclear armed Tornado aircraft squadrons. He went on: "If it were sadly found to be required in the next decade, these could provide Europe with a minimum deterrent independent of American power."

"Tornado has been a most successful aircraft which could, if necessary, be equipped with ground-hugging missiles, possibly based on the one currently being developed in France."

Mr Steel first signalled a shift in his thinking towards supporting a British contribution to a European nuclear role in a speech in Catania, Sicily, in April. His supporters clearly hope that its reiteration so soon after the publication of the commission report will help towards an early accommodation with Dr Owen.

## Channon diary may be clue to dealer

By Craig Seton

Detectives believe that the missing diary of Olivia Channon, daughter of Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, might disclose the identity of a high-society drugs dealer.

Police are convinced that the diary went missing before they searched the house in Doyley Road where Miss Channon, who was 22, lived. Police sources said yesterday that the diary was thought to contain some information about Miss Channon's life-style, and could disclose names and addresses vital to the inquiry.

The news that the diary was missing came after the discovery of a "suicide" note written to Miss Rosie Johnston, who last week appeared before magistrates charged with other offences, supplying Miss Channon with heroin.

Yesterday Mr John Simms, Miss Johnston's solicitor, said the "suicide" letter had come as an "absolutely amazing revelation" to his client.

Leading article, page 13

## MPs get new town protest

Same Planning in the South-east, a pressure group opposing plans for a new town to be called Foxley Wood, in north Hampshire, has written to all 186 MPs in the South-east seeking support.

Mr Michael Rogerson, the group's joint chairman, said yesterday that they were 100 per cent certain that the new town is one of five proposed by the Consortium.

## Disney halts duck band

Walt Disney Productions has stopped a company Old Cadet Band appearing as Donald Ducks. The company says the costumes are unauthorized infringements of copyright.

The 70-strong Hampshire band, which raises money for charity, appeared over the weekend in Pink Panther and Woody Woodpecker costumes.

## Work starts on rail link

British Rail will begin work today on its £34 million scheme to reopen Snow Hill tunnel in the City of London to link Farringdon and Blackfriars stations and provide a direct electric rail link between the Southern and London Midland regions.

Trains will be able to run direct from towns such as Luton in the north, to Gatwick airport and Brighton in the south from May 1988.

## AA scheme to cut car thefts

The Automobile Association is offering a free window etching service to its one million motor insurance policyholders to try to reduce car thefts, running at 300,000 a year.

The service normally costs £6.90.

## Killer's statue

Three hundred people demonstrated peacefully when a sculpture entitled "Mankind under Threat", by Jimmy Boyle, a killer once described as Scotland's most violent criminal, was unveiled yesterday at Queen's Gardens in Hull by Alan Plater, the playwright.

## Institute head

Mr Bill Daniel, whose study, *Racial Discrimination in England*, preceded the 1976 Race Relations Act, has been appointed director of the Independent Policy Studies Institute. He has been on the institute's research staff since 1968.

## Strike vote

The annual conference of the local government workers union, Nalco, will decide today whether to hold a strike ballot in pursuit of a 12 per cent pay rise. Negotiators have rejected 6 per cent.

## Arms check

Police on both sides of the Irish border were last night checking French security claims that the Irish National Liberation Army has smuggled an arsenal of guns and ammunition from the United States via Europe to Northern Ireland.

## Fishing death

Gregory van den Burg, aged 17, of Fionnphort, Isle of Mull, was drowned after his father's boat overturned as they were hauling in lobster creels off the island on Saturday night.

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## Power for magistrates' courts to insist on reparation proposed

Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A new power for magistrates' courts to order reparation in the same way as they can make compensation orders is suggested today by the Justices' Clerks' Society. In its response to the Home Office discussion paper on reparation, the society says that present statutory powers are not sufficient to allow reparation ordered by the courts to develop satisfactorily. The society, which represents the chief legal advisers to magistrates, says that a reparation order could be appropriate where a very short term of detention is being imposed, or as part of other non-custodial orders. A reparation order should be quite specific and order a minimum number of hours to be spent in mediation sessions with the victim or in undertaking reparation. The order would not be appropriate where a longer custodial sentence is imposed because it would not be satisfactory for the offender and the victim to have to wait a long time for the reparation to take place. An order for reparation should not reduce the number of hours under a community service order made at the same time, but rather be seen as an extra power which would have some mitigating effect on the way the court deals with the offence.

## Watchdogs may check on part-time judges

The Lord Chancellor's Department is considering spot checks on part-time judges to monitor their performance. The inspectors, who would probably be retired circuit judges or possibly practising judges, would turn up unannounced to watch assistant recorders and recorders at work. They would report on suitability for promotion and advise on training needs. The plan is being put forward in the context of a possible expansion in the role of the Judicial Studies Board. The idea is to improve the quality of feedback on judges' work.

Proposals for the scheme coincide with a recent suggestion by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, for a new complaints board to advise him in cases of alleged misconduct which could justify dismissal.

## Lawyers push new service

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society today launches a £50,000 campaign to advertise the new right of suspects in police stations to see a solicitor.

The campaign, which will use advertisements, posters and leaflets in the national press, as well as pop music journals and Radio Luxembourg, is being launched in the absence of any government publicity for the right.

Mr Walter Merricks, for the Law Society, said: "There has been no publicity campaign aimed at the general community, although we had thought that money might be spent through the Central Office of

Information as frequently happens when new Acts of Parliament come into force."

The society thought it right, therefore, to focus attention on the existence of the 24-hour duty solicitor scheme which has been providing on-call solicitors to police stations since January 1.

In spite of opposition from some solicitors to the details of the scheme and levels of pay, 24-hour duty rotas have been set up over three quarters of the country. Some areas however, notably north London, as well as Oxford and Torbay, have not yet set up schemes. Half of London's

180 police stations are still not covered.

The advertising campaign is aimed at the 15-24 age group among males who are thought most likely to be arrested and in need of a lawyer.

The six-week campaign, which is being undertaken after a competitive pitch by Maitlands, Hands and Gill, emphasizes that the right is available night and day and is free.

The calls from the police stations are monitored by Air Call through central telephone numbers, and then referred to the solicitors.

## Speedier checks on medicine dangers

By Our Science Editor

A more rapid system of recognizing the harmful side effects of medicines is being proposed by a research team at Sheffield University medical school and The Royal Hallamshire Hospital in Sheffield.

Furthermore, the scheme the team suggests provides for immediate expert advice to be available to doctors faced with an acute reaction by an individual to a drug.

The new approach is suggested by Dr John Watkins, who is the co-ordinator of an experimental project called the National Anaesthetic Adverse Reaction Advisory Service.

It began in Sheffield two years ago. Dr Watkins believes the experience gained from the service could now be extended to cover the computerized reporting of adverse reactions for all types of drugs.

He said: "It is chastening to realize that commonplace drugs like aspirin and penicillin, if developed now, would probably fail the safety tests necessary to become prescribable drugs."

The procedure by which adverse reactions are reported on the simple "yellow card" by hospital doctors and general practitioners is no longer adequate, he added.

The development of the limited service from Sheffield began because of the special difficulties with anaesthetics.

About 300 people die each year directly through anaesthetic practices and a further 1,800 deaths occur in which anaesthesia played some part. Moreover, the patients are not necessarily the old and infirm.

● Dentists are this week being advised by the British Dental Association to undergo vaccination to prevent infection with hepatitis B. The disease can lead to cirrhosis or liver cancer, and most carriers of the virus are unaware of their condition.



Policemen cooling off yesterday with Geoffrey O'Callaghan, aged five (left), and his brother Jonathon, aged eight, at the fifth Venture Day sports event organized by Capital Radio and Coca-Cola at Battersea Park in London. (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

## Burden of jobless for health visitors

By Nicholas Timmins  
Social Services  
Correspondent

Health visitors and social workers are increasingly having to give financial and welfare rights advice to the unemployed, sometimes at the expense of other aspects of their work, according to a study published yesterday.

They are also more often having to refer people to charities for financial help, second-hand clothing or grants for essential items such as cooking equipment. Health visitors are also handing out free baby food samples when social security grants or milk tokens fail to arrive.

The study, financed by the Health Education Council, interviewed 127 health visitors, social workers and health education officers in London, Scotland and the Midlands in areas with average, or above average, unemployment.

Health visitors in particular feel they are being asked to shoulder an extra burden, the study says. They are quoted as saying: "We need more information about welfare rights. We send people along to the DHSS and then are told they have no time to advise and aren't very helpful. You feel so stupid."

One health visitor said: "People call me about electricity bills, gas bills, the late arrival of milk tokens. I get phone calls from the hospital because mothers don't have the money to visit their children."

Social workers, like health visitors, also appear to be making increasing use of charities, the report says. One said they were often in a position of having to give people letters to go to a voluntary organization for second-hand clothing, "which is both degrading for us and for them".

*Unemployment and Health: what role for health and social services?* (Health Education Council, 78 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1AH).

## Channel tunnel guns denied

The Home Office has denied a claim that gun-carrying French customs officers and police would control part of the Dover terminal and ride on trains as far as Edinburgh when the Channel tunnel is built.

Mr Jonathan Aitken, Conservative MP for Thanet

South, said that to have French police given a free pass round Britain "would be an extraordinary and serious breach of British sovereignty".

A spokesman for the Home Office said yesterday: "It has been agreed in principle that both countries will have frontier controls at the opposite

ends of the tunnel to speed things through, but the issue of whether the French frontier police will carry guns, as they do in France, has yet to be discussed and will be the subject of further negotiations.

It is recognized that there is a potential difficulty here."

## Mail order by disc 'in 10 years'

By Bill Johnstone  
Technology Correspondent

Mail order information contained on computer discs instead of catalogues, and electronic photographic techniques replacing conventional film will be commonplace within 10 years, a study of the world consumer electronics market predicts.

"The consumer media sector, which has shown explosive growth since the advent of home video, is now poised for more dramatic expansion over the next decade throughout Europe, Japan and the US. This market currently worth \$12,000 million will double in value by 1995 stimulated initially by demand for compact discs and 8mm video tape," the consultants say.

Compact disc alone is expected to generate nearly \$10,000 million by 1995, the study says. A compact disc is the size of a beer mat containing about one hour of high quality sound. A new type will contain information instead of music and could replace mail order catalogues and other directories.

Conventional photography, according to the study, is under threat. Still electronic photographs, where the image is also contained on a computer disc, will totally change the market, it claims. The photographs on the disc will be able to be displayed, via the appropriate electronic "black box", on a television set.

The study was conducted by the Luton-based consultants, Mackintosh.

## 'Freezing' the price of prawns

By Hugh Clayton

Some frozen prawns are being "double-glazed" with an extra-thick layer of ice, council analysts in Lancashire said yesterday.

Exporters in countries like Norway, who coated their prawns with thin ice, sometimes faced demands from British shop groups for an extra layer to keep the price down, they said. Some prawns had been sold with more than a third of their weight in water, even though it was technically possible to keep the level down to 10 per cent.

There is nothing in food law to say how little ice there should be on frozen prawns. For six months the Food Advisory Committee has been investigating the amount of fish in ice, battered and bread-crumbed products.

A spokesman for Youngs Seafoods, which claims to be the largest supplier of frozen prawns in Britain, said that it kept all its prawns down to a level of 10 to 15 per cent ice. It called for laws to make other suppliers keep their ice levels down.

The analysts tested 38 brands of packed frozen prawns by dipping them in warm water and weighing the thawed fish. Four brands had less than 10 per cent water by weight while four had more than 40 per cent. Thirty brands had between 20 and 40 per cent water, the analysts said in the journal of the Institution of Environmental Health Officers.

## Preparing to deliver the goods

By John Young  
Agriculture Correspondent

The supermarkets, after one shopping revolution, are now preparing for another which in some ways will bring the wheel full circle.

Within the next few years the well-to-do middle classes will be able to go back to ordering their groceries to be delivered to their homes, rather than be seen to be doing anything so vulgar as shopping.

But it will not be quite the same as in the old days when cook telephoned her requirements to the local butcher, baker, fishmonger or general store, and delivery boys came to the back door on bicycles; when bills were submitted deferentially and at discreet intervals and paid, at the customer's convenience, by cheque of course, without such a thing as a bankers' card.

Instead, orders will be placed by closed-circuit television and paid for by automatic credit transfer. Customers will then collect the goods from the back door of the shop, or have them delivered to their homes.

Mr Ian MacLauren, chairman of Tesco, forecasts that more than a fifth of affluent consumers will regularly use "tele-shopping" by the end of the century, with implications both for the design and size of stores, and for employment in the retail trade.

## Guide to the Scots tongue

### When a good boss is a bummer

By Ronald Faux

"Hoots mon" is not acceptable Scots. The expression may sound occasionally from the English music hall stage, but it has no place in the Scots language according to Iseabail Macleod, compiler of a new guide.

The syntax may be English, but many words - from bawbee and sporrán, which may be widely understood, to whigmaleerie, kenspeckle and deochandorous - have a Scottish quality that sets the language apart.

Some words may lead the uninitiated into some wildly inaccurate guesswork. The pitfalls which the guide may help Commonweath athletes, visiting businessmen and tourists

to avoid, are many and intricate.

A bridle, for example, is not a bride of short stature, but a kind of meat turnover. Messages have nothing to do with information but are any articles bought in a shop. A heid bummer is a perfectly respectable way of referring to your boss although a heid banger describes a stupid, crazy person.

Gloamin, as Sir Harry Lauder fans will recall, is the evening twilight, whilst to greet is not to say hello but to burst into tears. Some Scots words are splendidly self-descriptive, such as clannymfry for a crowd or rabble, crabbit for bad tempered, dreich for dull, dreary or boring, fou meaning drunk and girn which

is to moan, complain or grumble.

A munro bagger is one who attempts to climb every mountain in Scotland higher than 3,000 ft - which effort may leave him feeling peevish or pale and ill-looking.

A man who has lost his walloes will not be searching for his gumboots but will have mislaid his false teeth. One can sneak a wean wi' a spurtle or smack a child with a porridge spoon, and afore ye go, you could weest your thrapple wi' a deochandorous - or have one for the road.

The pocket guide to Scottish Words by Iseabail Macleod (Richard Drew Publishing, Glasgow, £2.50).

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2. Attach an itemised bill containing patient's name, provider of services, type date and amount charged.

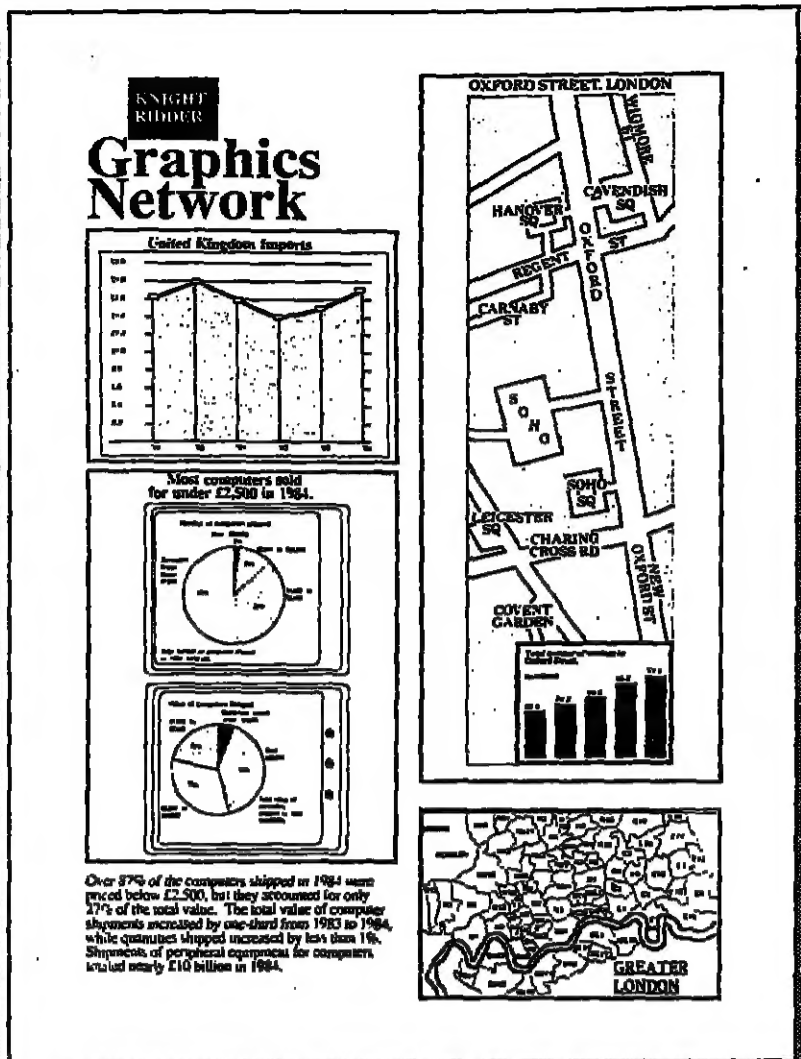
Mail Completed Form To:  
ABC MEDICAL SERVICES  
P.O. BOX 500  
LONDON, W1

PATIENT'S NAME: LAST FIRST MIDDLE  
Date of Birth: Day Month Year  
SEX: Male Female  
RELATIONSHIP TO EMPLOYER: Self Spouse Child Other  
OCCUPATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
EMPLOYER: \_\_\_\_\_  
COVERED BY BUPA? YES NO  
IF YES, EFFECTIVE DATE: Day Month Year  
GROUP NO. COVERAGE CODE PHONE NUMBER PROVIDER NAME  
EMPLOYEE NAME: LAST FIRST MIDDLE  
ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME OF EMPLOYER: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE OF 1ST SERVICE: Day Month Year  
ILLNESS ACCIDENT WORK RELATED PREGNANCY RELATED  
YES NO YES NO YES NO YES NO  
KIND OF ILLNESS: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE OF ONSET: Day Month Year  
DATE OF ACCIDENT: Day Month Year HOW ACCIDENT OCCURRED: \_\_\_\_\_  
WHAT INJURIES WERE SUSTAINED: \_\_\_\_\_

I certify that the information on this claim form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.  
I authorize the release of any medical information necessary to process this claim for the benefits described above.

Member Signature (Print name if under 18 years) \_\_\_\_\_ Day Month Year  
Please review the form and the instructions to ensure it has been completed correctly.

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Architectural Design Issue #12

**Arch News**

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**Master Architect**

The man featured in this month's issue may well be one of Oxford's best-kept secrets. You may not know his face, but if you live in Oxford you know his work — that is, if you've ever visited civic and residential buildings. The man is Arthur Erickson, Architect, and he has called Oxford home for most of his life.

While the layperson may not recognize his face or name, during a remarkable and prolific career spanning more than 30 years, Arthur Erickson has received dozens of honorary degrees and virtually every major professional and personal award. To list them all would take pages, but they include the Mac of the Year award 1972 and the Tau Sigma Gold Medal for excellence in design.

Conferences, seminars, workshops:  
May 21-26: 1985 Annual Meeting  
The Society of Architects, 12 Golden Square, London W1E  
June 10: Designing, building, 500-year-old buildings  
June 25: British International Fair Conference and Exhibition, Thomas Convention Centre, London W8T

Call 0187 7171 for details and register early for the 1985 SOA National Seminar, March 9-12 in London.

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**Financial Report**

The Watmell Restaurants Ltd

1985 Year in Review

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
TOTAL RESTAURANT SALES	2118.800	2126.790	2138.720	2150.560
Less Cost of Sales	661.480	685.035	671.584	676.140
Gross Profit	1457.320	1441.755	1467.136	1474.420
Less Operating Expenses	432.722	428.733	424.723	431.790
	1024.598	1013.022	1042.413	1042.630
Less Interest	2251	2228	2185	226
Net Profit before Tax	803.087	790.794	820.228	820.804

(£ in thousands)

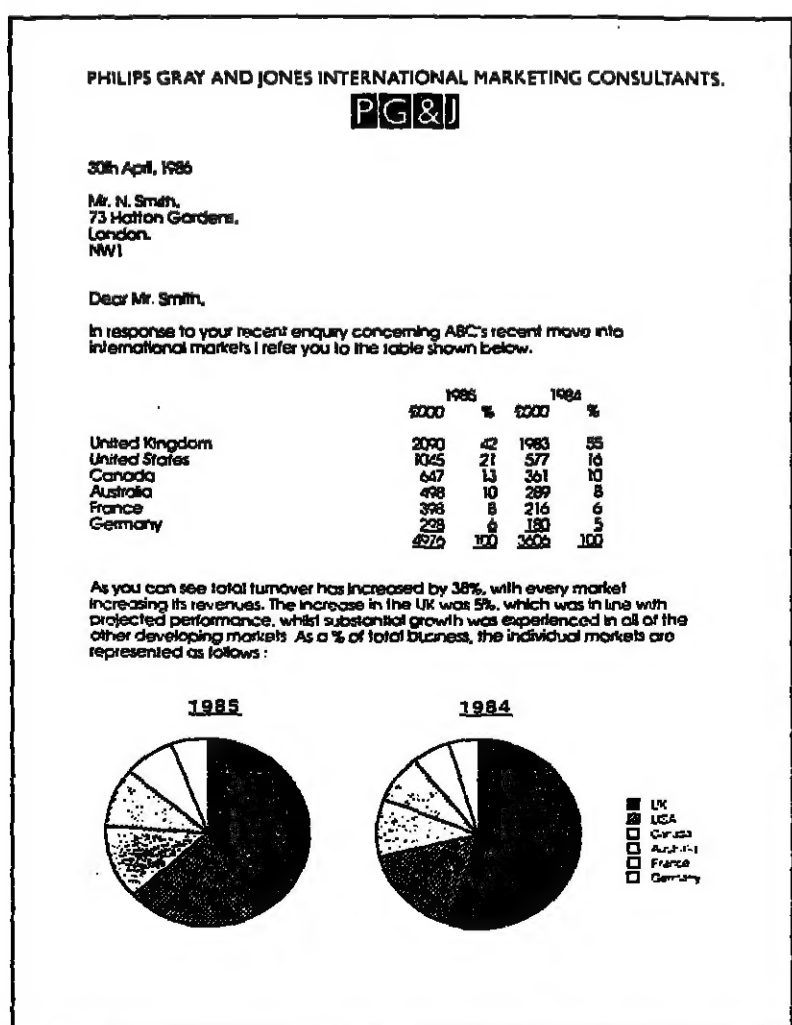
**Net Income**  
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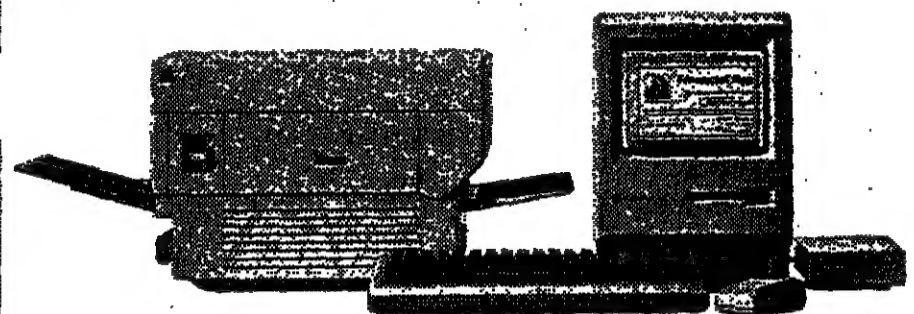
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## Child sex abuse: 1

Lawyers and doctors  
reeling over growing  
use of video tapes

A new controversy has erupted among lawyers and psychiatrists about the use of video tapes in courts in cases of child sexual abuse.

The tapes depict a pioneering technique for persuading children to admit to sexual abuse. This has caused open hostility and criticism in some quarters of both professions.

The technique is breaking new ground both in the consulting rooms and the courts and prompting a radical review of how evidence of sexual abuse is obtained and used.

Pioneered at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, by Dr Arnon Bentovim, the technique involves the use of sexually-explicit dolls. These are employed where sexual abuse is suspected, to help children articulate their experiences, and the interview is video taped.

These video tapes are intended for psychiatric training purposes only, but now they are increasingly being brought into the courts by lawyers as more cases of child abuse filter through the legal system.

Although yet to be used in this country in criminal proceedings, they have in recent months been used frequently in such civil proceedings as wardship hearings which involved allegations of sexual abuse, and both professions are still reeling from the impact.

*Cases of child sex abuse coming before the courts are increasing. In the first of two articles, Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent, looks at new psychiatric techniques with repercussions for doctors and lawyers.*

As one QC put it: "At first sight to a lawyer these techniques are startling in the extreme."

They are also prompting challenges from other psychiatrists. The video tape means that for the first time the very processes, and not just the conclusion, by which the psychiatrist reaches his decision is open to public scrutiny and dissection.

One leading person in favour is Dr Eileen Vizard, who worked at Great Ormond Street for five years and has now been appointed a consultant working at a child guidance clinic at Newham, east London, and lecturing at the London Hospital.

She believes the technique is justified in terms of the help it can give to the child and will put the case to judges and lawyers for the first time later this month at a conference of the Family Law Bar Association.

Child sexual abuse is now widespread and the known incidents are just the tip of the iceberg, she says.

It is characterized by denial, secrecy and coercion, all of which usually makes a child unwilling and too fearful to talk.

"What we are doing is trying to enable the child to feel free to speak without worrying about another relative being there. Many children have been coerced into silence by threats and we have to find a way to help them."

By use of the dolls, the children may manage to explain or demonstrate to the psychiatrist what has happened to them.

Dr Vizard estimates partial disclosure at least is obtained in 75 per cent of cases. But for some children, threats from the molesters, nearly always a relative, or step-relative, prove too powerful and retractions start as soon as the child is back in the room with the rest of the family who are to be confronted with the disclosure.

Dr Vizard emphasizes that the dolls are only aids; it is the interpretation that counts.

But the problem is that such investigations cannot end there. Inevitably they lead to legal proceedings and the video tapes, the record of what has happened in the room, then assume a new significance far removed from what was originally intended.

Tomorrow: How hearings might change

Portrait of  
contender  
gives clue  
to tastesBy Our Sale Room  
Correspondent

Anyone who did not know that Mr Timothy Clifford, Director of the National Gallery of Scotland, is a fanatical art collector cannot fail to get the message from his family portrait, which will be exhibited at Francis Kyle's gallery in the West End of London from tomorrow.

Mr Clifford is one of the front runners in the contest to succeed Sir Michael Levy as Director of the National Gallery, London, although there are strong rumours circulating that the job may go to a candidate from overseas. Homan Potterton from Dublin, Carter Brown from Washington and Pierre Rosenberg from The Louvre have all been mentioned.

The Clifford family portrait, by the Scottish artist, Harry More Gordon, masquerades under the title "Interior, Society House, with figures".

Gordon's subtle gift for



The watercolour portrait of the Clifford family which goes on show in London tomorrow.

bringing out the character of his sitters through the medium of their decor and possessions, provides the public with an opportunity to judge whether this is the type of chap they would like in charge at Trafalgar Square.

Mr Clifford is shown, carefully leaning on a marble bust, in a yellow cardigan and brown trousers. His wife,

Jane, is seated on a carved William and Mary chair.

In the distance, quiet good taste gives way to flamboyant giltwood and marble. Classical Greek vases are a surprising feature of the foreground, especially combined with Scottish antlers and a fifteenth century dish.

The picture discloses that in this family you get two art

historians for the price of one.

The couple met at the Courtauld Institute and took half of the specialist courses each "so our combined knowledge would be encyclopaedic", Mr Clifford said.

Mrs Clifford worked with the late Laura Ashley on the reproduction of fine eighteenth century textiles and wallpapers.

Heritage  
members  
face 25%  
fee riseBy Hugh Clayton  
Environment Correspondent

Membership fees are to rise by 25 per cent at English Heritage, the quango which wants to make some of the finest historic properties in the country more lively and accessible.

The new fees of £10 a year for an adult member or £20 for a family, which affect slightly more than 50,000 members, give free admission to more than 250 ruins and castles, ranging from Stonehenge and parts of Hadrian's Wall to Battle Abbey, site of the Battle of Hastings.

Advertising has begun also for a head of trading, at a salary of between £15,000 and £18,000 a year, with experience "preferably within the retailing, purchasing and mail order sectors".

Mr Alan Hill, director of administrative services, said that one of the new official's tasks would be "to sell more and better souvenirs at monuments". English Heritage, chaired by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, is a direct descendant of the ancient monuments section of the old Ministry of Works. It was detached from the Civil Service two years ago.

A reshuffle is now ending and the original eight divisions have been turned into three groups. The next stage in the change of face will come with the unveiling this week of a new uniform, carefully described as an "outfit" for custodians.

## Sausage image for Scottish Academy

By Ronald Faux

Edinburgh's taste for the artistically unusual may be about to enter a vertical period with a plan to adorn the Royal Scottish Academy in Princes Street, William Playfair's elegant Athenaeum-style building, with 50 giant cylinders tethered to the roof and held aloft by pressurized air.

They would mark an exhibition to be held in the academy

celebrating the enterprising Scot. The artist responsible for the idea, Vera Stoons, believes that the fluted cylinders would mirror the columns of the building below and create an attractive image.

Dr Sheila Brock, head of public relations for the Royal Museums of Scotland, said that the cylinders, which she preferred not to think of as sausage-shaped balloons, would be eye-catching

They were not, she insisted, a silly joke. The General Electric Company had agreed to sponsor them and several other individuals had agreed to give time and advice.

The final decision on the project will be made this week but it has drawn outraged reaction from the Cockburn Association, the watchdog on matters of civic good taste.

Mr Oliver Barratt, secretary, called it a great shame

that the Royal Museums of Scotland of all people should try to turn one of Edinburgh's most distinguished buildings into a "butcher's shop".

He could not comment on the artistic merit of the "sausage" balloons because he had not seen them, but it did strike him as being another vulgarization of Princes Street. He believed the museums should advertise their exhibitions in a proper way.

## Sale room

Table sells  
for record  
£73,000By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

A dining room table by Giacometti and a side chair by Frank Lloyd Wright both topped previous auction price records at Christie's in New York over the weekend, demonstrating that furniture designed by twentieth century sculptors or architects is very much "in".

Giacometti's table, which sold for \$110,000 (estimate \$80,000-\$90,000) or £73,333, has a round, transparent glass top supported on bronze legs. Where the four legs meet the table top four bronze frogs crouch on top of the glass.

With Frank Lloyd Wright, on the other hand, what really matters is that his furniture should come from houses or rooms which he designed in their entirety.

There were two oak side chairs which he designed for the Roy Evans house in Chicago about 1908. They are plain, with square leather seats; the curiosity of the design is that the six straight spindles in the chair backs do not stop at the seat but continue on to a stretcher connecting the back legs just above floor level. The first of the two secured \$35,200 and the second \$30,800 (estimates \$20,000-\$25,000 each) or £23,466 and £20,533.

The discrepancy in price probably reflects no more than the impossibility of securing the pair once the first had been sold.

Christie's sale of important American architectural designs and commissions last Friday, which contained the Lloyd Wright chairs, proved highly successful with only 2 per cent unsold, and a total of £249,494.

An 18 in copper urn designed by Lloyd Wright about 1903 for the Dana House in Springfield, Illinois, made \$82,500 (estimate \$40,000-\$60,000) or £55,000.

There was a set of seven high-back dining chairs by L and J G Stickley at \$15,400 (estimate \$7,000-9,000) or £10,266.

Saturday's sale of important twentieth century decorative art made £1.2 million but 16 per cent was unsold.

## Science report

Throwing  
light on  
quasarsBy Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

One of the most startling recent theories of astronomy, a hypothesis known as the gravitational lens, has been shattered, just when it was gaining acceptance.

The discovery came from observations of quasars, which are among the most baffling and controversial objects in the sky. Discovered 25 years ago, quasars - quasi-stellar objects - are relatively compact sources of light, apparently the dimension of a star, but emitting more energy than a hundred supergiant galaxies.

The gravitational lens theory was spawned last year when two identical quasars were reported very close to each other. Professor E L Turner and colleagues at Princeton University in the United States produced calculations in a paper in *Nature* last month suggesting that the "twin" quasars were the same object. Two images were produced by the gravitational effect of some intervening object, possibly a black hole, lying between the Earth and the distant quasar.

However, observations reported in *Nature* this month, by Dr P A Shaver and Dr S Christand-Rodda of the European Southern Observatory, show that there are two objects. Astronomers had thought that the strange pattern of the quasars' light was attributed to the effect of Doppler shift. This happens because the light, and hence colour, seen by an observer varies when an object is moving rapidly toward or away from the person, or when there is no relative movement between them.

If the analysis of the light shows a high proportion of red, it means the observer is seeing more long wavelengths, which is referred to as a redshift.

Using the telescope on the mountain-top site at La Silla, in Chile, the two astronomers have analysed the spectra of light from the two quasars and found "striking differences" in the red part. Their data shows that hydrogen is a prominent part of one source of red light, and is missing in the other. Source: *Nature*, Vol 321, p585-86: 1986.

Distillery shows worts  
and all to lure tourists

By Ronald Faux

The Edradour distillery at Pitlochry in Scotland has taken a businesslike look at being the world's smallest distillery.

The place has worked its quiet alchemy beside the Edradour burn, a typically Highland tumble of water, since 1825 and the belief is that before then it conducted its business illicitly.

Its two copper stills yield, drop by golden drop, 600 gallons a week, not a level of production that is likely to make the giants of the whisky industry tremble.

The distillery employs three workers including the manager, but has recently turned its attention to tourism and the people who may not drink whisky but are fascinated to see how the stuff is made.

With £250,000 spent on a

museum and visitors centre, and guides wise in the ways of worm tanks, worts and low wines now outnumbering the whisky makers 3-1, Edradour is set to welcome 75,000 visitors a year.

What many visitors are surprised to discover is that their conducted tour around the distillery and its museum, culminating in a generous dram of the single malt produced there, is entirely free.

Here the wily Highland psychology comes into force. Warned by the dram, guilty perhaps that they should think the Scots an ungenerous race and ready to make amends, they find themselves outside the distillery shop where experience has shown they spend an average of £3-£5 each.

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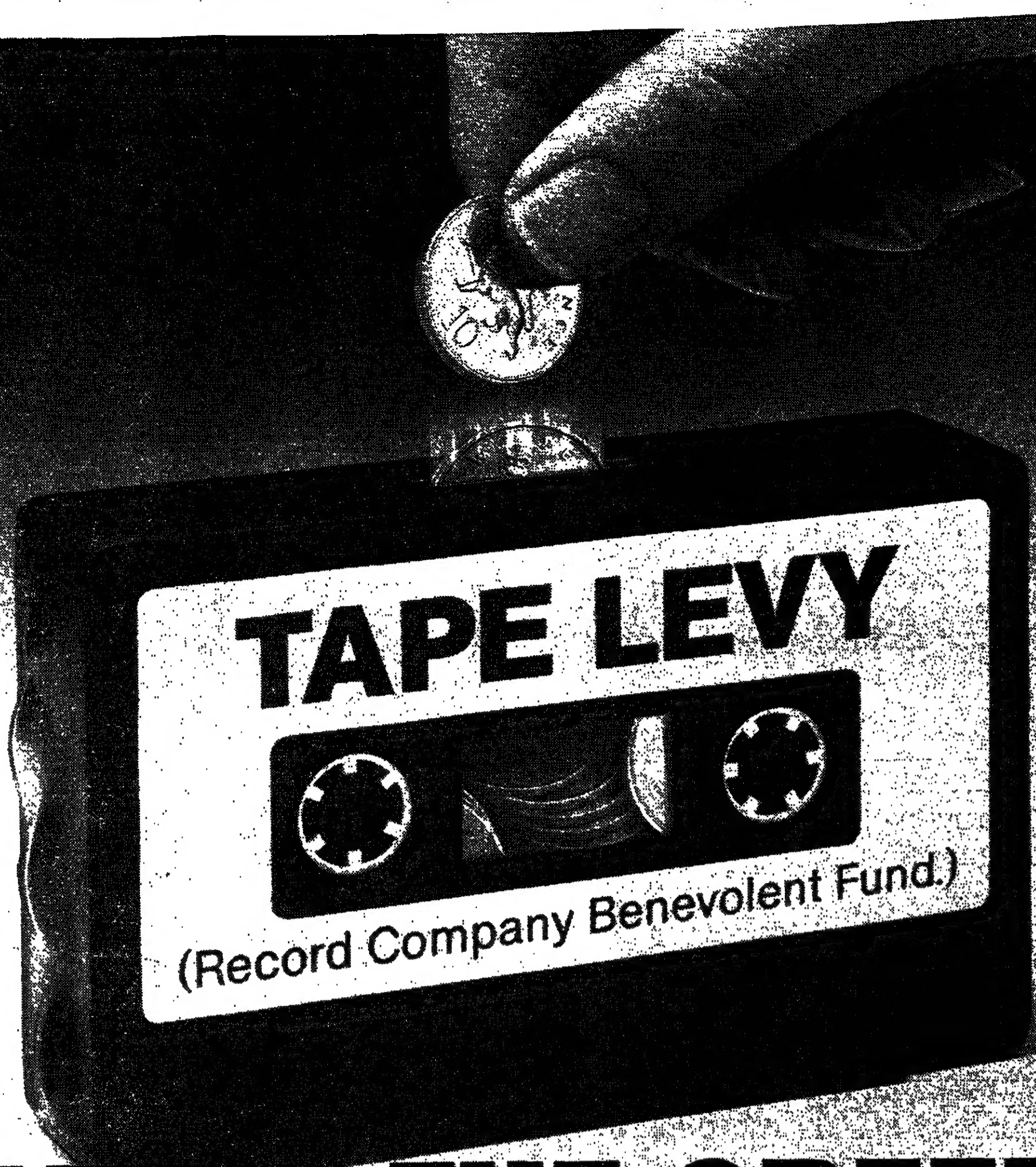
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# South African crisis: caution in Europe despite growing clamour for action

## EEC shies away from complete embargo

From Richard Owen, Brussels

Foreign ministers of the EEC, including Sir Geoffrey Howe, are set to agree to limited sanctions against South Africa at their meeting in Luxembourg today, according to Community officials. Final approval may have to wait until the summit at The Hague in 10 days' time, which will be attended by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The measures would be in addition to those agreed by the EEC in September, which included an oil embargo and a ban on the sale of military equipment to South Africa.

Agreement on new measures could go some way to meeting Commonwealth demands for action. But because

ent. "You are not comparing like with like," one diplomat said.

South Africa is to be discussed over lunch at today's Luxembourg meeting. The main aim of the session is to prepare the agenda for the EEC summit in The Hague at the end of this month.

Today's agenda also includes Greek objections to renewal of the EEC association agreement with Turkey, and strained trade relations with the US.

But South Africa is likely to push such issues to one side both today and at the summit. "Events are moving fast," one senior diplomat said, "and with the situation in South Africa deteriorating we have to act."

Mr Haas van den Broek, the Dutch Foreign Minister, who hands over to Sir Geoffrey as President of the Council of Ministers at the end of this month, will push for as full a trade embargo as possible.

France has proposed an embargo on South African food imports, and there is likely to be consensus on this following diplomatic contacts within the EEC at the weekend.

There could also be curbs on EEC investment in South Africa, tighter controls for EEC companies with South African links, and possibly restrictions on air links with South Africa.

But action threatening trade between the EEC and South Africa in vital areas such as minerals, diamonds, gold, copper or chemicals is unlikely. There are even widespread reservations in the EEC about the desirability of cutting air links with Pretoria.

Denmark, Greece, Ireland and The Netherlands all favour much tougher sanctions than those the French, British and West Germans feel able to



Members of the exiled African National Congress attending the rally in Harare to commemorate the 1976 Soweto uprising.

agree to. Diplomats say the pre-sanction EEC states may be joined by Italy and Spain in an effort to achieve agreed EEC objectives.

These include in the short term the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader, and in the long term reform of apartheid.

Although Britain is not top of the EEC table of trade with South Africa, it is by far the biggest EEC investor in the country and therefore has more to lose than most from full economic sanctions. South Africa is an impor-

## Church quandry over investment

By Robin Young

A report by the Church Commissioners today says it is impossible to eliminate their involvement with South Africa.

The Commissioners have never invested directly in South Africa, or in companies with more than a small part of their business there. They estimate that the proportion of their total income which originates in South Africa is less than one half of 1 per cent, and dwindling.

Nonetheless, the involvement is spread over 65 British companies with some stake in South Africa, representing more than half the value of the Commissioners' UK investment portfolio.

The Commissioners, in their report and accounts for 1985 published today, say that where companies in which they invest do have a stake in South Africa, much effort is put into ensuring that the companies follow enlightened employment and social policies.

One British company, which had been paying more than 500 of its workforce below the

minimum level recommended by the EEC code of conduct, recently agreed to increase their wages after pressure from the Commissioners.

● **Prayer vigil:** The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, will launch a vigil of prayer for South Africa in London today with other British church leaders (Clifford Longley writes).

Prayers will be said all day in St Martin-in-the-Fields church, Trafalgar Square, a few yards from the South African Embassy. Various prominent churchmen will take part during the day.

The vigil, organized by the British Council of Churches, of which Dr Runcie is President, is also being followed in city centre churches in other cities in Britain and abroad, to mark the anniversary of Soweto.

Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop's special representative, will leave Britain for South Africa tonight on a mission to convey solidarity and support to Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Income up, page 17

## Mugabe backs violent solution

From Jan Raath Harare

The only solution now left to bring about an end to apartheid in South Africa was a violent one, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, said yesterday. Mr Mugabe was loudly cheered by a crowd of about 40,000 gathered in the Rufaro football stadium to commemorate the 1976 Soweto riots, when he said: "The only language the Boer will understand is the language of the gun... the more of them you kill, the nearer you get to your goal."

He said the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group had now proved that the Government of South Africa was "not prepared to change course towards the creation of democracy".

He said Zimbabwe was prepared to suffer whatever effects followed from the imposition of sanctions against South Africa.

"If we are given a choice to bear whatever suffering will come from sanctions and the choice to continue as we are indefinitely, we say we prefer sanctions, because it will make our suffering shorter."

In July when the Organization of African Unity held its summit, he would appeal for the establishment of a defence force "to form a solid front with the fighting masses in South Africa", and also to arm opponents of apartheid.

It was now time for Africans to "prepare themselves to support the struggle in a much more vigorous way than before".

● **LUSAKA:** President Kaunda has put the Zambian army on alert to counter what he said was a South African plan to launch a massive attack on his country (Reuter reports).

He said nine South Africans were being held after a raid last month on an alleged guerrilla base near Lusaka.

● **GABORONE:** One Botswana citizen was killed and two were wounded by unknown gunmen in an attack on a suburban Gaborone house on Saturday night, the official Botswana Press Agency reported.

The agency said the attack was suspected to be the work of neighbouring South Africa, which had carried out two raids near Gaborone in the past year killing 13 people.

## Syrians halt war in Bekaa valley

Beirut (AP) — Syrian army commandos separated warring leftists and Iranian-backed fundamentalists in east Lebanon's Bekaa valley yesterday, halting a four-day war that left 25 people dead and 129 wounded.

Police reported the Syrian intervention as intermittent sniping strained a newly proclaimed ceasefire at Beirut's refugee camps, where Shia Muslims and Palestinian guerrillas battled for 27 days.

Syrian paratroopers went into the Bekaa town of Mashgara in armoured personnel carriers.

## Texas Fagin sent to jail

Fort Worth, Texas (AP) — A "professional thief" who ran a training school for shoplifters has been sentenced to 40 years in prison for stealing six bottles of men's cologne, authorities said.

They said Paul Edward Hood, aged 31, of Fort Worth, operated an underground school, teaching shoplifters techniques on planning escape routes, distracting sales people and pilfering — in exchange for half their take.

## Falklands remember

Stanley, Falkland Islands (AP) — The people of the Falklands joined British military personnel at the weekend to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the end of Argentina's 74-day occupation in 1982.

There was a thanksgiving service followed by a wreath-laying at the Liberation monument, dedicated two years ago to the 255 servicemen and three civilians killed in the fighting.

## Gibraltar campaign

Gibraltar — Mr Joe Bossano, Gibraltar's opposition party leader and branch officer for the Transport and General Workers' Union has arrived in Britain, enlisted by the union to intensify its campaign against commercialization of naval dockyards.

Mr Bossano, who will be lobbying Parliament and addressing 19,000 workers from Devonport and Rosyth, has persistently opposed the commercialization of the Gibraltar naval yard which is now in its second year of private management.

## Eight killed

Dhaka — Eight people were killed and 60 others wounded when an overcrowded bus slipped from a highway and plunged into a flooded canal about 12 miles east of Dhaka, police said yesterday.

## Missile alert

Bahrain (Reuter) — The 38,860-ton Greek tanker Koriana was under tow in the southern Gulf yesterday with an unexploded missile on board after an Iranian helicopter attack, shipping sources said.

## Nepal premier

Katmandu (AP) — Marich Man Singh Shrestha, aged 44, was declared Nepal's Prime Minister yesterday.

## Park tragedy

Edmonton (AP) — A car on a triple-loop roller coaster at a shopping mall's indoor amusement park derailed, flinging three people to their deaths, police said.

## Tiger bite

Aurillac, France (AFP) — A tiger tore off a man's arm when he put it through the bars of the animal's cage at a circus near here. Police said the man was seriously ill in hospital but not in danger.

## Foreign aid

Peking (UPI) — Stung by complaints of excessive red tape, high costs and low productivity, China has set up a new co-ordinating office to handle the problems of foreign investors, the Xinhua news agency said yesterday.

## Official dies

Cairo (Reuter) — A leading Egyptian government official died of a heart attack yesterday, a day after appearing in court on corruption charges, his lawyers said.

## Gas warning

Lisbon (UPI) — Hourly nationwide radio bulletins yesterday warned residents of Lisbon to use a minimum of butane gas because of a planned strike over pay by petrochemical workers that would cut gas supplies to the capital.

## Police swoop

Tehran (Reuter) — Iran's revolutionary *Komala* police raided and sealed up 150 shops and 32 warehouses and arrested 200 people in a crackdown on the capital's black marketeers, Tehran newspapers reported yesterday.

## TRADE TIES

EEC imports from and exports to South Africa in 1984 (in £ millions)

	Imports	Exports
W Germany	830	1,530
UK	991	1,321
Belgium/Lux	1,520	202
France	554	414
Italy	1,422	430
Netherlands	123	229
Denmark	100	57
Ireland	8.4	34.6
Greece	25	3.8

(Spain and Portugal were not EEC members in 1984.)

of opposition by Britain, France and West Germany, the EEC is likely to stop short of full and comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria.

The Big Three in the EEC all agree that sanctions have in the past proved relatively ineffective as a political weapon. All three also have important trade links with South Africa.

EEC officials acknowledge that the Community has used sanctions in some cases in the past. Earlier this year it agreed on diplomatic and economic measures against Libya. But diplomats argue that the case of South Africa is quite differ-

## Sports stars urge ending of apartheid

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

Some of South Africa's sports stars, both black and white, have pledged support for all efforts to end apartheid.

They include Clive Rice, the Nottinghamshire and South African cricket captain, Naas Botha, the captain of the Springbok rugby team, as well as leading runners and athletes.

Their statement, published this weekend, has been drawn up by Dr Ali Bacher, a former national cricket captain who has organized the rebel tours by West Indian and Aus-

tralian teams. Sports administrators say they will continue to try to break South Africa's isolation with rebel tours.

The signatories say that as sportsmen they do not wish to

## Camp warning ignored

Television cameraman George De'Ath, who died on Saturday after being attacked by a panga-wielding mob in a squatter camp near Cape Town, had been warned by colleagues on other news networks to leave the camp because it was becoming too dangerous.

concern themselves with party politics but "feel compelled as people who in our various fields enjoy a high measure of public support" to express feelings "in the light of the rapidly deteriorating situation in our country and our growing isolation internationally".

● **ROME:** The Pope appealed yesterday for an end to violence in South Africa and said all men had an innate dignity which excluded discrimination (Reuter reports).

● **BONN:** The West German Government yesterday demanded that South Africa release three West Germans, members of a Catholic order, held under Pretoria's state of emergency and called their detention a "violation of human rights", (AP reports).

## Italy warns Gadaffi on attacks

From Peter Nichols Rome

The shape of Italian policy in the Mediterranean emerging at the weekend was a greater firmness towards Libya and an unspoken hope of greater Soviet interest in the area as a calming influence.

Speaking on Saturday at Ragusa, Sicily, Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, took the opportunity of the forthcoming Sicilian elections to warn Colonel Gadaffi of Libya that no further attacks would be permitted similar to the two missiles launched against the Sicilian island of Lampedusa.

"We did well to keep calm but we also warned (Colonel Gadaffi), we will not accept other acts of war, we shall reply with military means to defend the smallest outpost of our territory, I hope he has understood."

Signor Craxi was equally firm in attacking international terrorism. "The method of terrorism sows only hate. It settles no problems. It offers no sort of solution and so has no justification."

He made no reference during his Sicilian journey to the contact he has had with the Soviet Union on the Mediterranean crisis.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, is due to visit Italy and the Vatican in the autumn but apparently the Russians would now like a "consultation" with the Italians before that on the Mediterranean situation.

## Spanish pilots end threat of charter strike

Madrid (Reuter) — Pilots of the Spanish charter airline Spanair called off a six-day strike due to start yesterday. Spanair officials said the pilots had accepted a 7 per cent pay rise and a statement of the company's willingness to sell off all of its shares to assure its viability.

The Spanair chairman, Señor Rafael Chavarrí, said 10 days ago the firm had reached agreement in principle to sell a stake to the US carrier Texas Air. Spanair lost \$1.3 million (£270,000) last year, but Señor Chavarrí said it expected to break even this year.

## Thatcher letter to Gorbachov

### Hopes rise for Shevardnadze visit

From Christopher Walker Moscow

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has sent a personal letter to Mr Mikhail Gorbachov responding to suggestions from the Soviet leader about methods of improving international nuclear safety in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster.

British sources here said the letter — the latest in a series of personal communications between the two leaders — was delivered on Friday, when Sir Bryan Cartledge, the British Ambassador in Moscow, held talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze.

The sources refused to reveal the content of the letter. A brief Tass announcement on the ambassador's talks gave no indication as to whether they had included final confirmation of a date for Mr Shevardnadze's postponed trip to London.

"During the conversation," Tass stated, "both sides discussed certain international problems of mutual interest and practical steps with the

aim of developing Soviet-British relations."

After the personal intervention of Mr Leonid Zamyatin, the Soviet Ambassador to London, British officials hope the visit will take place next month. They point out that the main reason for the delay has been the shake-up inside the Soviet Foreign Ministry rather than any reluctance by the minister to travel to Britain.

The recent marked improvement in Anglo-Soviet relations was emphasized on Saturday night, when Sir Bryan appeared on the main Soviet television news to deliver a message in Russian designed to mark the celebration of the Queen's official birthday.

Sir Bryan explained to an estimated 100 million Soviet viewers that the West was well-intentioned towards the Soviet people. He cited British offers of help after the Chernobyl tragedy as an example of this goodwill.

The ambassador, who has served here twice before, said he was struck by the economic

changes, particularly in national economic management, when he returned to Moscow last year after a gap of 11 years.

"We in Britain welcome these changes," he said. "However, when I read your newspapers and watch television broadcasts, it sometimes seems to me that the world beyond your borders, and especially the Western world, appears hostile or at least, ill-disposed towards your country."

He added that Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, had signed a far-reaching energy co-operation agreement in Moscow a few days before "the tragic incident at Chernobyl", which, he said, had illustrated the importance of co-operation and a full exchange of information in the nuclear era.

Britain, the ambassador concluded, was glad it had been able to offer practical help to overcome the consequences of the accident.

Addresses by ambassadors on Soviet television are a relatively new innovation.

## Memory of food riots dogs Cairo subsidy cuts

From Robert Fisk Cairo

Faced with an ever more awesome burden of international debt and an equally crippling rise in population, President Mubarak's Cabinet is struggling to find a method of reducing food subsidies for Egypt's poor by up to 75 per cent to appease the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

For much of this weekend, Mr Mubarak has been trying to reassure Egyptian newspaper readers and television audiences that they need not fear any swingeing economic measures.

"It has been a traditional practice even in the world's richest countries to assist poor people," he told members of his own National Democratic party.

The question of subsidies remained "unsettled" but it cannot remain unsettled for much longer, nor can Mr Mubarak deny that most Egyptians are indeed poor — the average annual wage here is only £400 a year.

The memory of the 1977 food riots — when almost 80 people were killed in two days

of anarchy throughout Egypt after a 30 per cent cut in bread subsidies — remains a nightmare for the Egyptian Government. Large sections of the country became ungovernable and some American diplomats claimed privately later that President Sadat's regime came near to being overthrown.

But Egyptian officials are now saying, equally discreetly but ever more insistently, that subsidies will have to be reduced drastically to cut the country's £20,000 million debt and its annual interest of £2,000 million.

Egypt, however, is a past master at avoiding these sorts of decisions, not least because the Americans — always ready to give warning of an end to their own exceedingly generous subsidies at one stroke — are as anxious as President Mubarak to avoid a recurrence of the widespread civil disorders that occurred in 1977.

Mr Aly Lutfy, the Egyptian Prime Minister, has been floating a number of trial balloons in the Cairo press to the effect that subsidies could be reduced gradually and that some subsidies could be reimbursed to the very poor in the

form of cash payments.

In *Al-Ahram*, *Mayo* and *Al-Akhar*, Mr Lutfy has been quoted as saying that it is impossible to reduce Government subsidies at one stroke and that "changing from commodity subsidies to cash subsidies will be phased over four years". He would like to delay the implementation of such reductions until October 1.

The population figures in Egypt, where a million babies are born every nine months and where only 30 per cent of married women are practising birth control, suggest that the

Government is still in no position to implement the sort of measures that could alleviate the country's problems.

There have been small reductions in subsidies for petrol, water, cooking oil, electricity and cigarettes but they have been made so slowly that the public assumed they were part of a general but slow rise in the cost of living. The Government still underwrites train and bus fares as well as Egypt's two main television channels.

Neither the IMF nor the World Bank has given a public ultimatum on the reduction of subsidies but Egyptian officials say that their creditors are still demanding cuts of 75 per cent in foodstuffs and other essentials if the economy is still to be propped up with international assistance.

The problem is that Egypt is in no state to help itself at a time when the drop in oil prices has forced the nation to cut the price of oil on an average of once a month this year and when fewer tankers passing through the Suez Canal — as a result of the same drop in Gulf oil revenues — has reduced the income of the Suez Canal Authority.

## Thousands protest at French nuclear plant

Cattenom, France (Reuter)

— More than 10,000 protesters from West Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium and France demonstrated here yesterday against a new French nuclear power plant which is destined to be the largest in the world.

A thousand riot-police and gendarmes faced them, setting up road blocks in a three-mile radius of the plant and making spot checks on cars in the area. Police also blocked several border crossings between Luxembourg and France with barbed wire. Traffic jams several miles long built up at remaining frontier posts.

Police said no disturbances had been reported at the rally and there were no arrests.

Cattenom is five miles south of the Luxembourg border and eight miles west of the West German frontier.

The demonstration was the first against the nuclear plant, built at a cost of around 30 billion francs (£2.7 billion). Planned protests in 1979 and 1981 were banned by the authorities.

The first of Cattenom's four 1,300-MW reactors is due to

come on stream in autumn. Critics say limits on radioactive emissions and waste water from the plant are too lax, and some have called for the plant to be scrapped.

● **WACKERSDORF:** Bricks, stones and bottles were thrown at police by demonstrators as some 1,000 protesters gathered at the planned site of West Germany's first atomic waste processing plant (AP reports).

Riot police fired tear gas canisters to drive protesters away from the fence around the Bavarian construction site, authorities said.

Police said they arrested one protester, who was carrying a bottle filled with petrol that he apparently planned to use as a bomb. No injuries were reported in the clash.

The protest was the latest in a series of recent anti-nuclear demonstrations across West Germany.

On Saturday, 5,000 demonstrators protested before the Hesse state parliament building in Wiesbaden, urging authorities to close all West German nuclear power plants.



Mr Mubarak reassuring the Egyptian poor.



## Attack on Israeli Bible study college raises spectre of civil strife

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

A Bible study college was vandalized, the main synagogue of Tel-Aviv was daubed with swastikas and a car carrying ultra-Orthodox religious leaders was stoned over the weekend as extremist secular Jews stepped up a violent campaign to counter vandalism by the religious community.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting discussed these latest attacks with ministers clearly shocked by the prospect of a civil war between the secular and religious communities.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, told the Cabinet that there was now a need for a supreme effort to overcome the differences between the two sides through a dialogue.

He branded those who were responsible for damaging the religious college premises as

### New bank chief named

The Israeli Cabinet has at last agreed on a successor as governor of the Bank of Israel, to take over from Dr Moshe Mandelbaum, who was required to resign after being found partly to blame for illicit share dealings (Our Jerusalem Correspondent writes).

He is Mr Michael Bruno, aged 54, a professor at the Hebrew University. A supporter of the Labour Party, he was nevertheless accepted by the Likud members of the coalition.

He was an architect of Israel's recent tax reforms and of its economic austerity programme.

extremists, adding that they were in the same category as the ultra-Orthodox Jews who have been setting fire to bus shelters in a campaign against what they claim are "lewd" advertising posters of girls in swimsuits.

The Prime Ministers said that these actions carried out by people "on the fringes of the groups" would be punished to make sure that the guilty were brought to justice.

The attack on the Yeshiva (Bible study college) in Tel-Aviv on Saturday — the Sabbath — was the most violent so far by secular extremists. Hundreds of prayer books were ripped apart, the Ark of the Torah was damaged and *tefillin* (small leather boxes containing scriptures) were torn.

The students were away in Jerusalem at the time and

neighbours who discovered what had happened did not call the police at once, because to do so would have broken the Sabbath.

The swastikas daubed on the walls inside the synagogue were discovered on Friday afternoon and it was just possible to have them removed before the start of the Sabbath.

These desecrations are regarded as extremely serious, but on the religious side they are seen as less worrying than the steady erosion of values which allowed the "lewd" posters to be put up without question, thus provoking the observant community to a campaign of vandalism.

Mr Zevulun Hammer, a National Religious Party MP, insisted that "the secular community must understand that not everybody can live with the sight of nude posters in bus shelters".

But the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, Mr Abraham Shapira, complained: "The main problem is the collapse of the status quo." This was a reference to the written understanding whereby nothing can be changed which upsets the traditional rights of the religious community.



Ultra-Orthodox students looking through religious books for damage after the attack on a Tel Aviv Bible study college by secular Jews. Anti-religious slogans were painted on walls.

## Bush tries to heal Canadian trade rift

From John Best  
Ottawa

Last week's three-day visit to Canada by Mr George Bush, the American Vice-President, is being seen as a move by the Reagan Administration to patch up recent differences between the two countries and set the right tone for this week's opening of bilateral free trade negotiations.

On Friday Mr Bush pleaded for a cessation of the "tiff" which began last month with the sudden imposition of a 35 per cent tariff on certain Canadian wood products entering the US.

The American move sparked a scolding message to President Reagan from Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister.

Canada followed the verbal bludge with a retaliatory tariff on American books, computer parts and a range of other items. The onus for the trade negotiations began to look extremely bleak.

Mr Bush said that the tariff could have been handled "with more sensitivity" on the American side.

But he stressed that US-Canadian friendship was too important to let such matters disrupt it. The Reagan Administration was strongly committed to making the negotiations, due to start tomorrow, bear fruit.

It was announced at the weekend that Mr Mulroney has booked time on the CBC television network tonight for an address to the nation on the eve of the negotiations.

WASHINGTON: Mr Michael Deaver, the former White House aide whose controversial lobbying activities are now being investigated by a special prosecutor, has announced he will not renew his contract with the Canadian Government (Michael Binyon writes).

The contract is the focus of accusations that he broke conflict-of-interest rules while lobbying for Ottawa on acid rain.

## Portugal mourns 15 victims of forest fire

By Our Foreign Staff

Twelve firemen and three other people killed on Saturday in a forest fire that raged for 31 hours in the Caramulo range, near Agueda, 120 miles north of Lisbon, were buried yesterday amid an atmosphere of national mourning and recrimination.

It is suspected that the huge fire, which consumed thousands of acres of forest and brush, was started by arsonists. One firefighter is missing, presumed dead.

Some 400 firemen called for military help to battle the blaze. Tanker planes arrived from Spain early yesterday to help.

"It is a tragedy, a tragedy. Madness. Some died holding each other and we had to break their arms to separate them," one young firefighter said.

President Soares has sent condolences to victims' families, and Senhor Anibal Cavaco Silva, the Prime Minister, called for heavy sentences for those believed to have set the fire.

Authorities said fires began simultaneously in several places in remote mountain areas. Squads of arsonists were said to have been acting for lumbermen who cheaply buy remaining trunks after the fires.

Seven of the firemen died when their truck was engulfed in flames and three others were killed when their vehicle exploded. One fireman was found still clutching a hose. Others were forced to take refuge in a river.

There is a lot of anger among the public over the fires. The Government has the equivalent of \$45 million for planes and other fire-fighting equipment, but the funds have not been released by the Ministry of the Interior.

Portugal's fire-fighting planes did not take to the air because they are not required to do so by law until July 1. Fire chief José Laranjeira excused them on grounds that "the fires came extraordinarily early this year".

## Cheysson mission to placate Greece

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The European Commission is trying to work out a compromise this week to induce Greece to withdraw its objections to the reactivation of Turkey's association agreement with the Community.

Greece is expected to state at the Community foreign ministers' meeting in Luxembourg today and tomorrow that it opposes the revival of EEC links with Turkey, which were frozen after the military takeover in September 1980.

Mr Theodoros Pangalos, Minister of State for Community Affairs, said his country refused to accede to the Turkish association treaty until two main conditions were met.

First, Turkey must abolish what he called a racist decree discriminating against Greeks by freezing all their property and assets in Turkey, and secondly, Greece wants exemption from a Community undertaking to allow free movement of Turkish workers.

M Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission, who had talks in Athens last week, disclosed that his colleague, M Claude Cheysson, Commissioner for Mediterranean policy and North-South relations, had been assigned to "seek a limited agreement between the Community and Turkey

that would be acceptable to Greece".

The fear in Brussels appears to be that, unless early action is taken, the Greek-Turkish conflict might become a big issue at the summit at The Hague on June 26 and 27.

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, is known to be determined to raise the problems at the meeting. The Greeks leave no one in doubt that they propose to obstruct Turkey's full membership of the Community and to induce Ankara to facilitate a solution of the Cyprus problem.

The British, who take over presidency of the Council of Ministers next month, seem determined to press ahead with improving relations with Turkey.



M Cheysson — seeking a limited agreement

## US threat on Marcos 'meddling'

From Michael Binyon  
Washington

Washington has told former president Ferdinand Marcos that continued meddling in Philippine politics could jeopardize his status as a political exile in the US, according to reports yesterday.

Senior Administration officials are said to have told him two weeks ago that they did not consider partisan political activity consistent with his status as a guest in the country. They said it appeared he ignored the warning.

US officials believe Mr Marcos sponsored and encouraged recent demonstrations in Manila against President Aquino, his successor, who has strong American backing.

Although no formal limits have been set on the activities of the Marcoses, who are living in Hawaii, exiles in the US have traditionally observed restrictions on political activities.

MANILA: Muhammad Ali Dinaporo, a powerful Muslim warlord loyal to Mr Marcos, vowed yesterday that he and his supporters would fight "until the end of our lives" if the military used force to disarm them in the southern Philippines (UPI reports).

## UK to give £11m aid to Uganda

From Charles Harrison  
Nairobi

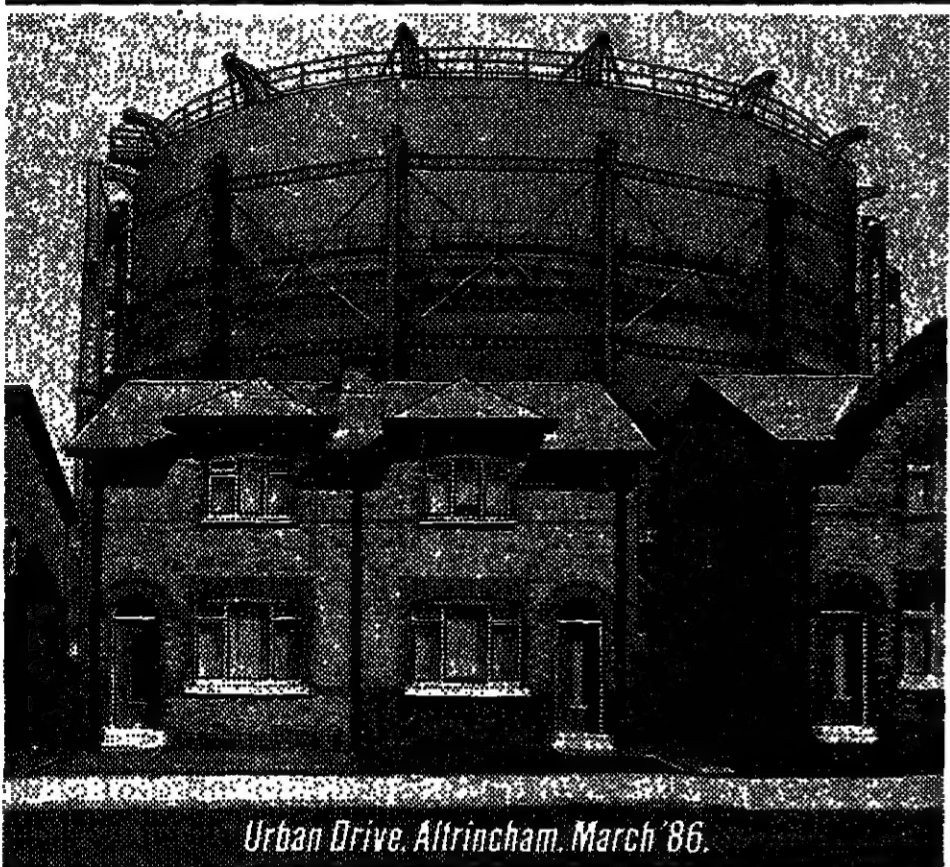
A £10.8 million agreement for British aid to Uganda, involving the rehabilitation of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station at the source of the Nile, has been signed in Kampala by the acting British High Commissioner, Mr Peter Penfold, and Uganda's Finance Minister, Mr Ponsiano Mulema.

The aid scheme has been under consideration for several years. Its final implementation was delayed by political uncertainties and by two military coups within the past year.

It provides for the repair and re-equipping of generation equipment at the Owen Falls station, which was opened by the Queen when she visited Uganda in 1954, and also covers work on the power distribution system.

The Owen Falls station exports power to Kenya, as well as supplying Uganda's needs.

Britain is also providing £63,000 to restore the water supply system at the Mago hospital in Kampala. The hospital was an independence gift from Britain.



Urban Drive, Altrincham, March '86.



Urban Drive, Altrincham, June '86.

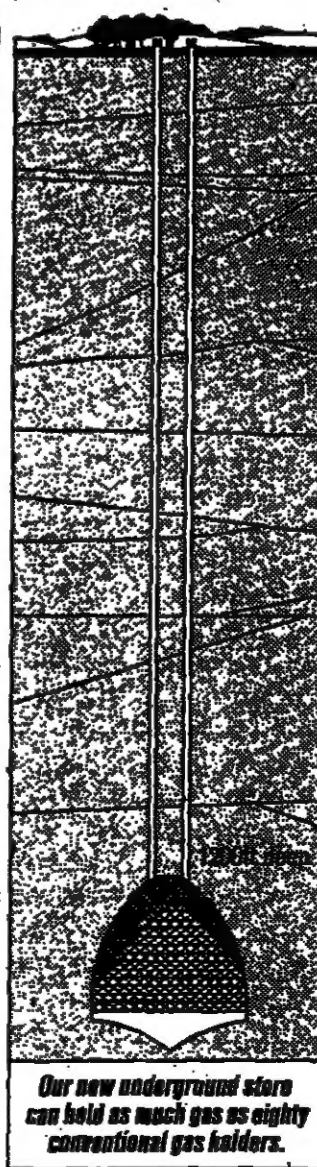
# Alright then, where's our gas holder gone?

Up in the North West, recently, some of our gas holders have gone missing. What we've done at British Gas is replace them with a vast bell-shaped underground store created in the subterranean salt deposits deep below the Cheshire Plain.

This we fill with gas at night, ready for use the following morning. During the chilliest days of the year, when demand always soars, our new salt cavity helps ensure that there's enough gas in reserve.

We're doing everything we can all over the country to maintain a continuous flow of gas to 16 million households. And if we can avoid breaking the skyline as well, then we're pleased our achievements should remain invisible.

**British Gas**  
ENERGY IS OUR BUSINESS



Our new underground store can hold as much gas as eighty conventional gas holders.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هذا من الالبر"



## Spanish Socialists run scared as polls predict loss of majority

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's Socialists are running scared after opinion polls yesterday indicated that it was doubtful they can repeat their 1982 performance in Sunday's election and obtain an absolute majority for another four years.

Opinion polls took something of a beating in the March referendum on Nato, but with only five days of campaigning to go, Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, raised his tone sharply when he addressed rallies in five different parts of the country over the weekend.

At the start of the three-week campaign, he merely urged voters to go to the polls, reflecting the Socialists' worries about abstentions.

However, in a weekend address in Vitoria, in the Basque region, he concentrated all his fire on the prospects of the right returning to power, and Spain losing an historic opportunity for progress if the Socialists did not win outright again.

"I ask you on Sunday for a majority to continue on the road of progress and not go into reverse gear."

Even more explicitly, Señor Alfonso Guerra, the Deputy Prime Minister and Socialist

campaign manager, said at a meeting near Seville that the entire Socialist project "for the poor" was at stake on Sunday.

The Socialists, having got used to governing virtually unchallenged, with 202 seats in the outgoing 350-seat Parliament, do not take kindly to suggestions that they might give the country better and more responsive government with a reduced majority.

They accused the right-wing and centre opposition parties of only campaigning in a negative way to deprive them of a comfortable majority.

Yesterday's jolt for the Socialists came principally from a poll in *El País*, the independent Madrid daily, which showed the party had lost support since the campaign began, and was only likely to get 41 per cent of the vote, against 47 per cent four years ago. Abstentions, at around 30 per cent, would be 10 per cent higher than in 1982. The poll said the Socialists would get 167 to 194 seats.

A second poll, in the *Ya* Roman Catholic daily, gave the Socialists only 158 seats. But a poll in *Diario 16* suggested they could get between 193 and 202.

What all three polls agreed on, however, was that there

would be a strong advance by Señor Adolfo Suárez, the former prime minister who guided Spain's transition to democracy.

The polls say disenchantment with the Socialists has led people to switch support to Señor Suárez, with the result that his tiny Democratic and Social Centre Party, which had only two seats in the old Parliament, could end up with 15 to 32.

The polls confirmed the impression that Señor Manuel Fraga's right-wing Popular Alliance cannot significantly increase its seats, still mustering just under a hundred.

Meanwhile, the Basque Nationalist party, in power in the autonomous region, has already offered to negotiate its support in Madrid if the Socialists fail to get an overall majority.

In the Basque country in 1982 the Socialists took votes from the centre and extreme left, and it is the problem of repeating the performance this time which worries party managers.

Señor González rejected negotiations with the Basque terrorists, and at the weekend left it to his lieutenants to attack ETA and those forces which support it.



Señor González feeling the strain as he addresses a rally during the weekend at Vitoria, in the Basque country.

## Wave of bombings alarms Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar Islamabad

The cabinet of the North-West Frontier province is reported to have recommended amendments to anti-terrorism laws to provide for the swift trial of people accused of terror activities and bombings.

Mr Arbab Jahangir Khan, the province's Chief Minister, said in Peshawar on Saturday that a rise in the number of bomb blasts in parts of the province near Afghanistan, had assumed alarming proportions and the federal Government was also worried.

The provincial government is said to have recommended that single tribunals should try those accused of bombing and murder instead of two different courts separately hearing bombing and murder charges against the same person.

The majority of Afghan refugees and Mujahideen are based in the sensitive province. The provincial government is said to have started a more elaborate system of surveillance of unidentified Afghans.

The government in the southern province of Sind has also launched a sweeping operation with the help of extra paramilitary and police forces in four of the worst affected districts.

## Asian seven fail to reach terror pact

From Ahmed Fazi, Dhaka

Efforts by the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation to achieve a common strategy for dealing with terrorism ran aground at the weekend.

Delegates from the seven member nations failed to reach an agreement on an anti-terrorism convention, sources said yesterday.

About 27 officials from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives, Bhutan and Bangladesh, the host, discussed 12 recommendations asking their governments to forge close links between security agencies to combat cross-border terrorism. They disagreed, however, on the vital question of extradition.

Mr Abdul Hamid Chowdhury of Bangladesh, who chaired the meeting, said that violence by extremist Sikhs in the Indian state of Punjab and Tamil separatists in northern Sri Lanka were discussed but officials decided to evade a definition of terrorism.

"This could have endangered the meeting because

member states were not unanimous on where legitimate political struggle ended and terrorism began," he said. Bangladesh and India, which accuse each other of providing sanctuaries for tribal separatists, avoided a debate on the issue.

The recommendations, which will be submitted to the association's council of ministers for approval later this year, urged member states to form special courts for speedy trial of terrorists and hold joint training programmes for anti-terrorist squads.

Meanwhile, four people were killed and 11 others wounded in attacks by separatist tribal guerrillas in Bangladesh's south-eastern Chittagong region, Interior Ministry officials said.

● DHAKA: More than a dozen petrol bombs exploded last night at Dhaka University, sparking fears of renewed student violence as classes resumed after a summer recess (Reuters reports). Teachers said no one was hurt.

## Canada Sikhs charged

Toronto (Reuters) - Canadian Mounties said yesterday

they had arrested seven Sikhs on conspiracy charges in raids in Ontario and British Columbia. They gave no details of the conspiracy but said the Sikhs would appear in court today when the full charges

would be disclosed.

They identified those arrested as Hardev Singh Parmar, Ramesh Singh Dhillon, Sadhu Singh Tharia, Tejinder Singh Kaloh, Surmukh Singh Lakhiani, Daljit Singh Deol, and Ajai Singh Bagri.

### Nicaragua food crisis

## Shelves bare as shortages mount

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Nicaragua is suffering its worst food shortages in seven years since the Sandinistas took power, pledging to reorganize economic life on Marxist principles for the benefit of the poor.

Even the staples of the national diet - rice, beans and the maize from which *torrijas* are made - are in chronically short supply. Meat, butter, eggs and cooking oil have almost disappeared from the capital's shops and markets.

While periodic scarcities of one product or another have been a part of post-revolutionary life for some time, shoppers and officials agree that things have never been as bad as they are now.

Falling production of basic foodstuffs has forced the Government gradually to abandon many of its price and distribution controls, leaving house-

hold collective farming practices on a reluctant peasantry has sapped the incentive to produce. The Government admits that the working day has fallen quite widely to as little as three or four hours.

To boost productivity of basic grains, the Government has removed maize and beans from its shrinking list of controlled goods in what one economist described as "a significant shift back to a free market economy for the peasant".

These staples are grown almost exclusively in the northern highlands where the war has been fiercest.

Transport has so frequently been the target of Contra ambushes that last year's crops, already halved by a severe drought, had to be brought down from the mountains in army convoys.

Much of the diminished harvest found its way on to the black market because peasants preferred to risk heavy penalties to get a better price for their crops.

Rice, the other staple in severe scarcity, is produced almost entirely on large state and private farms. Here, said a farming analyst, the problem has been lack of parts for processing machinery purchased in the US before the boycott.

He attributed the shortage of meat to the smuggling of beef across the borders by ranchers seeking hard currency in Honduras and Costa Rica and estimated that 40 per cent of Nicaraguan cattle were sold illegally, while most of the remaining meat was channelled by the Government to work canteens as a means of discouraging absenteeism.

The scarcity of cooking oil was attributed to lack of foreign exchange to buy insecticides which had exposed last year's cotton crop to plague.

A British economist working in Managua predicted that food shortages in the capital and other cities would get worse.

"Now that things are really short, the Government has been faced with the choice of who will get the scarce resources," he said.

It had been decided that supplies would go first to the rural poor to discourage migration from the land to the cities and to reward the sector the Sandinistas regard as their political power base.

### Shultz fears defeat

Washington - The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, says Nicaraguan rebel forces need US assistance quickly to head off an "outright permanent victory" by the Sandinistas Government (AP reports). "We cannot afford to wait," he said.

wives at the mercy of 300 per cent inflation and a lively black market.

The main cause of the deteriorating economic situation remains the five-year-old guerrilla war against the US-backed Contras, who have made state farms and peasant co-operatives the prime targets of their attacks.

Forty workers died in raids on co-operative farms during one week last month and the war has also taken much manpower out of the fields into the army.

Falling exports have led to a dire shortage of foreign exchange to buy agricultural and food processing machinery and farming inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides. The US trade boycott has exacerbated the problem.

However, an increasing number of supporters, as well as critics of the revolution's economic strategies, share the view that price controls which protected the consumer at the expense of the farmer have made a bad situation worse.

The Government's hardest critics in the private business sector also argue that the manner in which agrarian reform has attempted to im-

### British team in China talks on Hong Kong

From David Bonavia Hong Kong

A team of British experts left for Peking yesterday to hold further talks with Chinese officials on matters of shipping, aviation and nationality to be settled in advance of 1997, the date of reversion of Hong Kong's sovereignty to China.

The three-man team is led by the colony's deputy secretary for economic services, Mr Jerry Higginson.

He told reporters that it was proposed to separate the Hong Kong shipping register from that of Britain's, in which it is at present incorporated.

The matter would be regulated by the Anglo-Chinese joint liaison group which has already had three sessions.

### Secret service accused on Bologna blast

From Peter Nichols Rome

The judicial inquiry into the bomb explosion at Bologna railway station in August 1980 which cost 85 lives and 150 injured places the blame firmly on terrorists of the extreme right under the control of a group within the secret service.

The inquiry's lengthy report urges the trial of 19 people, including Signor Licio Gelli, a fugitive abroad who was once head of the now dissolved and illegal Masonic Lodge known as the "Propaganda Two".

Signor Gelli is referred to in the report as the real head of the secret service at the time of the bombing. What does not emerge is for whom he was supposed to be working.

# GLENMORANGIE

## 10 YEARS OLD SINGLE HIGHLAND MALT

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Handcrafted by the Men of Tain.



THREE DAYS A WEEK Tom Anderson steers his faithful Fordson from the distillery's filling room, along the 800 yards of ageing driveway to the Glenmorangie warehouses. (Here the whisky will spend its 10 year maturation beside the choppy waters of the Dornoch Firth).

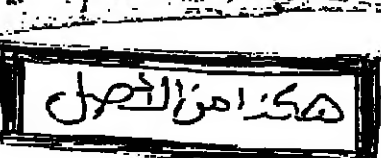
Behind him on the low loader gently jostle twelve recently filled oaken casks of Glenmorangie malt whisky.

As he sedately negotiates the bends in the path Tom passes the distillery's only traffic sign: SLOW. This is rather a reminder to Tom to watch for the distillery hen, than an admonition to moderate his speed.

Haste is not a prerequisite of a Glenmorangie tractorman.

7. TOM ANDERSON. Tractorman.

THE GLENMORANGIE DISTILLERY COY. TAIN ROSS-SHIRE





## SPECTRUM

## Big hits, quick wits, fast grass

Next Monday, Wimbledon will celebrate 100 years of men's singles. In the first of two articles based on his new book, *The Times Tennis Correspondent Rex Bellamy describes a tournament quintessentially British — except in the way it is played*

A paradox about the game's greatest festival is that it reduces tennis to a crude form — mere flashes of beauty, with no enduring flame. Rallies tend to be over before they become interesting. Much of the men's tennis at Wimbledon is drained of colour. Watching it is rather like travelling back in time to the era of black-and-white television.

Another paradox is that the smash-and-grab raids of Wimbledon are un-British. The British are not renowned for the hasty violence that is the enemy of order, nor for the gambling instinct that challenges reason. But violent gambling is the nature of tennis as it is played on grass.

The quality, the standard of play, is usually exemplary. But grass strips tennis down to its fundamentals. There is not much profit in the graces of subtlety and finesse. There is not much time for patterned manoeuvring. Even Manuel Santana, so imaginative and artistic on clay, had to acquire a big service and carefully restrict his repertoire of shots in order to win Wimbledon. In other words, when winning Wimbledon he was less interesting, less fun to watch, than he was when winning in Paris.

On grass, the important things are power, fast reactions, a capacity for improvisation. These qualities are necessary on any surface. But they are not enough. In themselves, to satisfy the connoisseur.

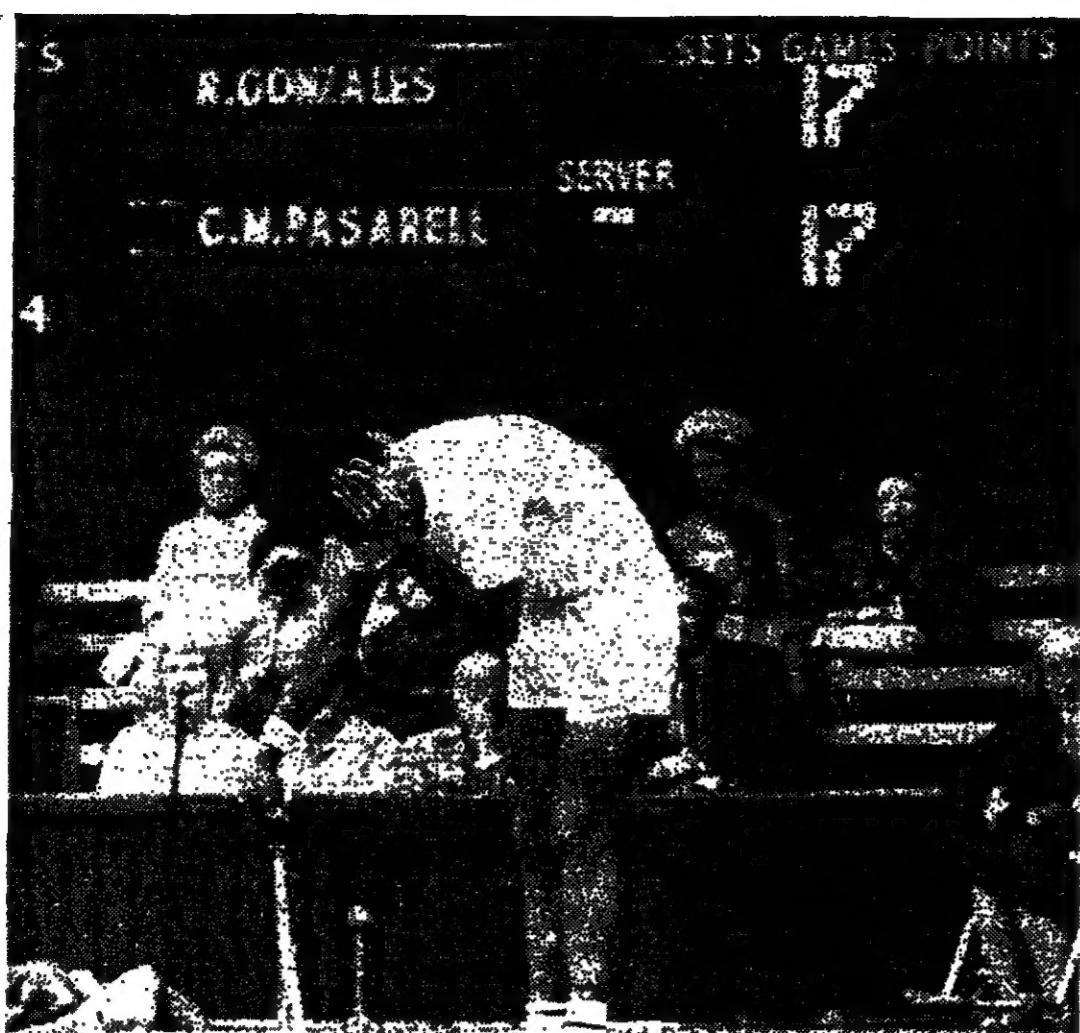
There are ghosts at Wimbledon. They are friendly but rather intimidating — almost tangible in the enduring strength of their personalities. The greatness of yesterday can be sensed everywhere. The place is like an old house in which new owners are always conscious of those who lived there before them. The ghosts have names like Suzanne Lenglen, Bill Tilden, Henri Cochet, Helen Wills, Maureen

Connolly and Rod Laver. The players of today cannot close their minds to the players of yesterday. This is particularly true on the centre court. Its perimeter is enclosed, concentrated, almost claustrophobic ambience. There are times when the centre court has the character of an indoor arena. Many great players, men and women of strong personalities, have sometimes been overwhelmed by this powerful aura. For a few games they can be afflicted by a form of mental paralysis, so that they just hit balls instead of playing tennis. Only a

### Blurred lightning of reflexes, footwork and racket control

few players — Lenglen, Tilden, Jean Borotra, Pancho Gonzales, Ilie Nastase among them — have dominated the centre court instead of being dominated by it.

In 1969 Gonzales, a silver-haired grandfather, won the longest and one of the finest matches in Wimbledon's history. He beat Charles Pasarell, a 25-year-old American, by 22-24, 1-6, 16-14, 6-3, 11-9 in five hours and 12 minutes. These 112 games surpassed the 93-game record set by Jaroslav Drobný and Budge Patty at Wimbledon in 1933. There had been longer matches elsewhere, but none in which a man of 41 had endured so well for so long. Gonzales survived a total of seven match points. Play did not begin until two o'clock and, after a few hours chasing news like a squirrel collecting nuts, one had to extemporize 1,000 words straight out of the notebook. Equipped with a pint of beer, I would get on the telephone and hope for a compe-



The longest match: Gonzales takes a breather during his epic 1969 struggle against Pasarell (top right)

managements of a well-rehearsed actor treading a familiar stage: the fingers of his left hand flicking away the sweat and hitching his sodden shirt back on to his shoulders.

Yet behind the animal was the artist, behind the lion a sporting surgeon with a wondrous delicacy of touch. What enabled Gonzales to keep going, in addition to his physique and his courage, was his economy of effort — his facile blend of power and subtlety. What enabled him to win was his superb ability to play the big points well. In those days the players — unlike today's pampered heroes —

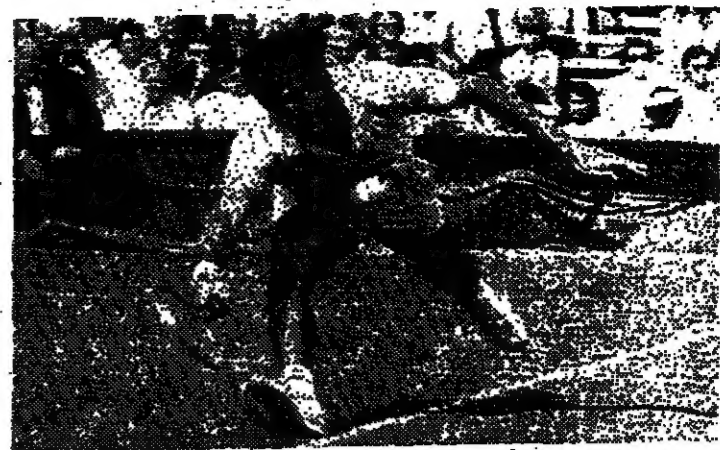
had no chairs to sit on during changeovers. Gonzales and Pasarell stayed on their feet for the longest match in Wimbledon's history.

In those days, too, one had time to sit down and write a considered expansive piece for the later editions. The first edition report was a nerve-racking trip through a mental mangle. Play did not begin until two o'clock and, after a few hours chasing news like a squirrel collecting nuts, one had to extemporize 1,000 words straight out of the notebook. Equipped with a pint of beer, I would get on the telephone and hope for a compe-

tent copy-taker, who would get me through the words before the beer got through me.

The character of the players and the play certainly helped. There was a day in 1971 when Rod Laver beat Tom Okker in a fine match between two whippy, swift and restlessly adventurous welters.

Their tennis was all timing, touch and improvisation. Laver's efficiency level looked about 80 per cent and he gave the impression that he knew where to find the other 20 per cent when he needed it. We noticed anew the lazily self-conscious walk, the blurred lightning of reflexes, foot-



work and control of the racket head. We noticed the playful good humour, the hair tossing amid the swirling breezes of the centre court. We noticed the running forehands clouted from under the noses of spectators in the front row, the startling whip of that top-spin backhand, the capacity to hit gloriously aggressive shots when logic suggested defensive thinking.

### The corpse sat up, blinked and looked around him

When it mattered most, Okker was a man trying to snatch sunbeams out of the air.

In 1974 Ken Rosewall won 6-8, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3 against Stan Smith, who had a match point in the tie-break. That marvellous recovery made Rosewall, at 39, the oldest finalist since 1912 and the only man to play in finals 20 years apart. The transformation was astonishing. Having scraped through the first set, Smith visibly grew in confidence as he won the second and went to 5-3 in the third. He looked awfully big. He had no more muscles than anyone else but they covered larger areas. When he extended his limbs to the limit to serve, it seemed that yards and yards were unfolding.

Rosewall kept looking sadly at the ground, like a man who had been presented with a dud cheque after waiting 22 years for a golden handshake. He kept serving double faults, too. With his service, this was like the driver of a hearse.

getting fined for speeding. But a backhand volley took Rosewall to 5-4 and there was a tumultuous roar from the huge assembly as the seeming corpse, ripe for interment, sat up, blinked and looked around him.

In the final, Rosewall lasted only 93 minutes against Jimmy Connors, the youngest men's champion since Lew Hoad beat Rosewall in 1956. A more recent case for youth was argued by a player celebrated for his imitation of a man cycling down a cobbled street without a bicycle.

In 1985 Boris Becker, aged 17 years and seven months, became Wimbledon champion at only the second attempt when he beat Kevin Curren 6-3, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4 in three hours and 18 minutes, on one of the loveliest afternoons of what passes for an English summer. Becker was the first German, the first unseeded player, and the youngest competitor to win the men's singles championship.

With all those extraordinary facts jumping around in the mind, one vaguely wondered what excesses the authors of schoolboy fiction would be driven to in the future. There had been nothing like this before and even Becker could not make it happen again. And just to think that a few years ago we were doubtful if any teenage tennis player would ever match the feats of Björn Borg.

Adapted by the author from *Game, Set and Deadline* published today by Kingswood Press at £12.95.

**TOMORROW**  
Grace and flavour of the wonder women

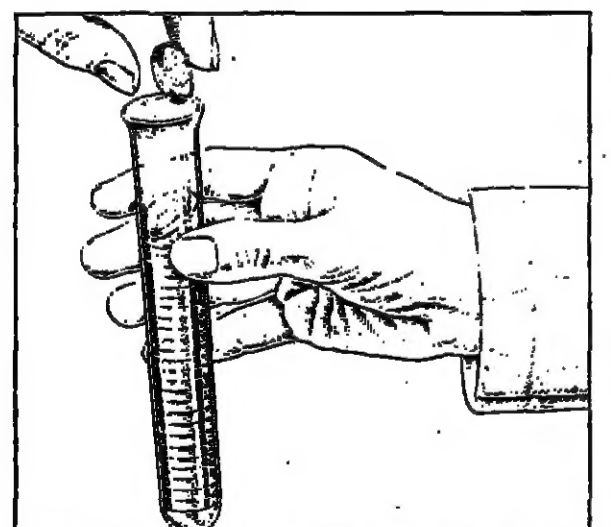
### CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 977

ACROSS

- 1 Muslim's women (5)
- 4 Vincent (3,4)
- 8 Exhausted (3,2,4)
- 9 Very brightly (7)
- 10 Ship's biscuit (8)
- 11 Israel/Egypt strip (4)
- 13 Vegetable casserole (11)
- 17 Grating noise (4)
- 18 Printed star (8)
- 21 Go before (7)
- 22 Distribute (5)
- 23 Debate (7)
- 24 Soil (5)

DOWN

- 1 Commons (6)
- 2 Measuring strip (5)
- 3 Trivial details (8)
- 4 Animation (13)
- 5 Church centre (4)
- 6 Strange person (7)
- 7 Prime (6)
- 12 Educated (8)
- 14 Piss area (7)
- 15 Three-legged stand (6)
- 16 Outline drawing (6)
- 19 Inactive person (5)
- 20 Girl's sweetheart (4)



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## Stetson shortage in Paris-France

An American in Paris is a rare sight this summer. And the stay-away mood is having its effect

Cole Porter loved it. Every young person should have some of it. Ernest Hemingway thought. But this year, according to an official French estimate, about 800,000 Americans decided that Paris in the springtime is something they could do without.

The French luxury trade is beginning to count the cost. Like African nomads looking for the rains, the high fashion boutique owners around the Madeleine search for signs that the financial drought is ending. Oh, for a glimpse of a stetson hat. Where are you, Betsy Bloomingdale?

For the casual Paris visitor seeking a bit of international glitter, it is all very peculiar. After 10 o'clock at night, the Hemingway Bar at the Ritz is normally glowing with that reckless good cheer exuded by wealthy people away from home who have dined well and don't feel like going to bed yet. When I strayed in last week there was no one there at all.

If luxury hoteliers are questioned about how they are doing in this situation, their invariable policy is to say that they are not doing too badly, thanks, though of course some of their competitors have been seriously hit. Walking off the Place de la Concorde, past the quadruple bay trees and across the half-acre doormat of the Crillon Hotel, I was useless enough to ask the under manager of this 18th-century palace (48 suites from £310 upwards, service included) how he was faring.

"For the next 10 days we are fully booked," replied the tall ambassadorial Monsieur Hirondele, without so much as the blink of an eyelid. "For us, the crisis is over, because most of our clients are serious business people who do not take notice of everything they read in the papers. For others, of course..."

Staying at the Ritz, however, was "like staying in an empty funeral parlour", in the words of one English lady guest I found there. One complete floor was closed. "Purely because of construction work," explained Ritz president Frank Klein. Construction work? In the middle of the season? "It is not too



bad. A drop of between seven and 10 per cent. But we are not in so much trouble as hotels like the Sheraton, who need four groups to survive... of a factual damage assessment I went to British-born Elizabeth Olivero of the Relais & Châteaux international luxury hotel chain. They keep a marketing office in the United States and around 60 per cent of their trade has been coming from there.

"In 1985," she said, "which was a bumper year, we sold 360,000 bed-nights in our 150 French hotels. In 1986, if you take account of the figures so far, we would expect to sell 180,000 bed-nights which is a drop of 50 per cent. In cash terms that would mean a decrease in the takings for rooms, meals, bars and so on of around 150 million francs which, apart from anything else, means 18 million francs less for the state in VAT."

A visit to any of the chain's fairly-tea-chateau hotels outside Paris reveals the size of the problem. At the Château de Neuilly, a superb moated and turreted 16th-century confection near Angoulême, it is the habit of proprietor Jean-Michel Bodinaud to decorate each dinner table with a flag representing the nationality of the guests sitting there. "We would normally have five or six stars and stripes out at this time," he said last weekend. This year there was one. To a certain kind of US visitor, "Paris-France" is an element of American folklore. A whole sub-industry ranging from the International Herald Tribune to the Folies Bergères exists to serve the rich and

A tenth of all council houses sold to sitting tenants since the Government's right-to-buy legislation began in 1981 have been bought in Northern Ireland. Today the title deeds of the 30,000th such house in Ulster will be ceremonially handed over at Comber, County Down.

Even allowing for its scale as the United Kingdom's largest housing authority, with 182,000 tenants, the Northern Ireland Housing Executive has outstripped all its mainland counterparts in its furtherance of Mrs Thatcher's philosophies on wider home ownership.

In combination with booming private house building in Ulster — each of the last four years has seen a record number of private homes built, with this year's figure likely to top 7,200 — the executive's achievements have brought about a transformation in the provincial housing scene.

Over the same period, the proportion of home owners among Northern Ireland's householders has risen from 48 per cent to 60 per cent, a rate of growth double that experienced in mainland Britain. From being well below the British level in 1981, private home ownership in Ulster is now only a single percentage point behind the mainland figure.

The support of the major building societies has been critical to the success of the executive's sales drive. The impetus has been not only a desire to increase commitment and confidence in an economically battered province, but the Treasury's agreement that right-to-buy revenues could be recycled to increase the executive's house-building programme. From being net investors in

## Boom amid the bangs

Today, a landmark in council house sales heralds an Ulster success that beats the mainland

building societies in the 1970s and the 1980s — in effect, exporting their capital to mainland Britain — Northern Ireland residents are now net borrowers. Mortgage advances in Ulster last year totalled £429 million against only £132 million in 1980.

Building Societies Association chief executive Mr Richard Weir, who will hand over the 30,000th title deed today, said it was an extremely efficient marketing campaign by the NIHE, supported by Jim Prior, then Northern Ireland Secretary of State, which persuaded the very cautious societies to invest so heavily in Ulster.

Right-to-buy sales are spread over the province and include many in troubled areas — about 1,600 in South Armagh alone, Belfast's Upper Falls, Ballymurphy, Andersonstown, Shankill and many other areas readily identified with violence, have all

seen a rash of new front doors which invariably marks the transition of a house into private ownership.

The average price, after discounts related to the length of tenancy, of right-to-buy homes in Northern Ireland over the past five years has been £7,500 and the real bargains have been among older properties built in the 1960s or before. The executive cannot sell houses below their construction cost, meaning that newer properties in such places as Poleglass, the largely Roman Catholic estate between South Belfast and Lisburn, can cost well over £20,000 even after discount.

"The building societies have been lending to people who are very poor and with very poor economic prospects," says NIHE director Victor Bleasde, contrasting Ulster's vibrant housing economy with the continuing story of industrial decline and lack of inward industrial investment.

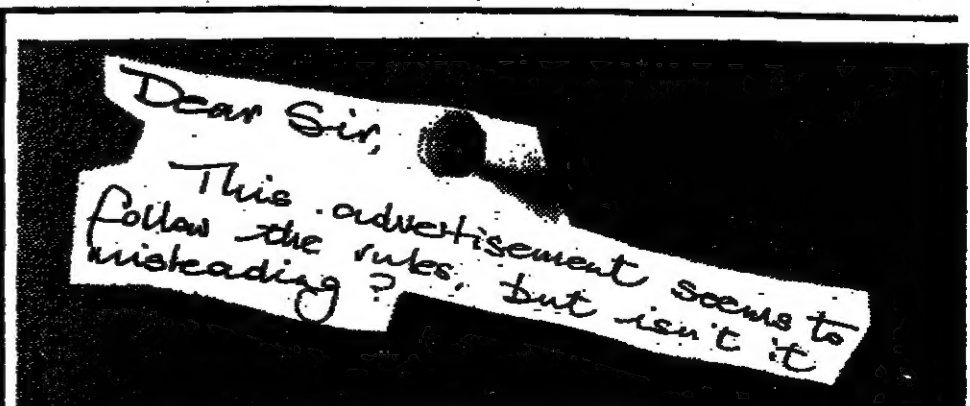
Small local businesses with committed proprietors are, like individuals, experiencing substantial growth while the Northern Ireland Industrial Development Board's search for major inward investments continues to yield virtually no results.

Richard Weir believes that the building societies' experience in the province, the UK's poorest region, holds many lessons that may be applicable in mainland Britain.

On the wider point of industrial and commercial investment, he says: "The example of the building societies, who are generally seen to be very conservative, must be an example to industrialists at large."

Bob Rodwell

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APR 16 1986



## MONDAY PAGE

# It began to happen that we had an unexpected guest to breakfast at the weekend. Nothing was mentioned...

From A.K. Fosh, Mountjoy House, Barbican, London.

The contributor to First Person ("Sleeping partners in your house?" Wednesday June 11) raised the delicate question of how to deal with teenagers sleeping with a "steady" in the family home.

We also have sons and it began to happen that we had an unexpected guest to breakfast at the weekends. Nothing was ever mentioned and no surprise or embarrassment felt by them or us — perhaps a little envy by me remembering lovely walks home in the dead of night.

Decorum was preserved and later, taking two cups of tea in (fairly late in the morning), although four feet were sometimes visible below the duvet, the female face was safely tucked away.

My concern was to receive a visit from an irate father demanding how I could allow it to happen to his daughter under my very roof, but luckily I was spared.

From M.G. Myer, West End, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire.

It is not only parents who have had to adjust to the change in moral attitudes regarding teenage accommodation among young people.

Some years ago, remembering how difficult it could be to put up visitors to Cambridge at this time of year, I asked a young woman with a room in college where her visiting May Ball partner would be staying.

"With me, of course", she replied, in a what-a-silly-question tone. "Doesn't the college mind?" I asked ingenuously. "Oh", she informed me. "We have to tell the porters, in case of fire."

From Peter Dawe, Gosford Lane, Telford, Orkney St Mary, Devon.

It is not only a criminal offence to have sexual intercourse with an under-aged girl, it is also a criminal offence to allow it to happen in your house.

Parents who provide the kind of accommodation which might encourage this to happen could not escape the legal consequences by pleading that they "trusted the young people" concerned. I'm surprised your columnist did not mention this. I think somebody ought to.

From Bridget Mortimer, The Street, Eversley, Hants.

I believe the writer must be suffering quite a guilty conscience about allowing her son — only 17 — to creep home in the dead of night to share his bed with his

## TALKBACK

Many readers responded to the delicate question of teenage sex at home raised in last week's article

girlfriend and then to greet her in the morning without so much as a question or explanation from either side.

I believe she is guilty of not being prepared to discuss with her son the values of respecting his parents' feelings, not forgetting that this is a moral issue; she even admits to having not discussed sex or contraception with either of her sons.

What sort of parent is she? She is obviously ducking out of all her responsibilities (in order to avoid a confrontation) and is allowing her sons to join the thousands of young people these days who have little respect for their parents' little respect for responsibility, little respect for Christian marriage and Christian family life.

I have a teenage son and daughter and they know I and my husband would not allow them to share their beds with anyone in our home until they are both

married. Responsibility begins at home, leading to the wider issues outside the home, as our offspring relate to others out there.

From Peter D. Terry, Fort Road, Guildford, Surrey.

Many parents will be facing the same situations and anxieties. However, it is probable that the boundaries of acceptable behaviour have been laid down long before the events referred to begin to take place.

Young adults will always stretch boundaries and in a household which has been brought up with a caring atmosphere, the consequences of behaviour can be openly discussed. Certainly sexual freedom within a stable relationship can be preferable to sexual tension and suppression, but may not be suitable in a domestic environment.

There are two disturbing elements in

your correspondent's article; the first is that she "simply would not have known how to object", and the second and more worrying point is that she seems to think that one should not "presume" to talk to sons about contraception and moral issues.

How much more impressive her article would have been had she finished it by saying that she had regularly discussed the responsibility of the man in caring about the outcome of his sexual freedom. The responsibility is even greater if he forms a relationship with a girl whose parents do not share such a liberal view or have not encouraged open discussion on these important issues.

From Lady Smedley, Oak End Way, Woodham, Surrey.

Provided with a *fait accompli* such as your correspondent has described, I should have welcomed the girlfriend in the morning in a friendly way, but in her presence I would have said firmly to my son: "Next time you bring friends home, I suggest that you make up beds for them in rooms other than your own."

What my children do outside my home is beyond my control, but I think that moral guidance throughout a child's life is very important, and the only

chance a parent has to imprint guidelines of acceptable moral conduct in later life. Sometimes a remembered piece of advice will provide a welcome fence behind which a bewildered teenager can retreat from the advances of a threatening peer group.

From June Neale, Mapperley Hall Drive, Nottingham.

My own experience was similar, although, before my daughter moved away to Manchester Poly, she had at least observed the proprieties in the flat in which we were living. There had also been surprise expressed at a friend's mother who actually served breakfast in bed to "Bill and Jenny".

When she arrived home with Mark in her first undergraduate year, they just moved into her bedroom and presumably its single bed. I didn't of course take breakfast in bed to them although they stayed there until 11am, but I padded about feeling decidedly sheepish. Nothing was ever said but later, much later, when Mark had become a painful memory, she did observe, "I don't know how I could inflict anything so embarrassing on you and Dad in that small flat."

Since that time she has managed her personal life much more discreetly.

## For those in terror of the air

Millions of people fly every day, while others are too fearful even to set foot in a plane. But help is available, as Lee Rodwell reports

Most of us who have flown in an aeroplane have experienced the odd moment or two of disquiet. But for some people the prospect of flying is so terrifying that they cannot set foot in a plane, let alone pop on a shuttle to Glasgow or wing their way down to the Med for a holiday. Yet, according to Maurice Yaffe, senior clinical psychologist at Guy's Hospital, it is possible to control a fear of flying so that air travel becomes not merely possible but, in some cases, positively enjoyable.

Mr Yaffe first became interested in the subject 10 years ago, when a patient was referred to him who suffered from claustrophobia. Since then he has treated many sufferers and also runs "air anxiety" seminars for private patients.

"For women, the fear is often linked with the arrival of children. Their views about what is, and is not, a risk change. Sometimes people fly when they are under outside stresses and pressures and this can trigger it off. One of the most common reasons is the uncertainty of what goes on when you fly."

When people sign on for the course, they are sent a book about flying and two cassette tapes about relaxation and flight stress control, and they are expected to do some homework using these.

Getting by lift to the clinic, which is held at the top of a tower block at Guy's, is for many the first major challenge. The morning is spent on group discussion and a lecture about the principles of flight, then Mr Yaffe shows different ways of coping with anxiety.

In the afternoon, small groups take it in turn to go on the flight simulator — two rows of aircraft seats on a platform. A television screen shows a video of a Tri-Star flight to Paris. The effect is quite realistic, complete with turbulence, engine noise and hostess announcements. Mr Yaffe says: "It does help, although lots of people avoid looking out of the window and some get fearful. No one has ever refused to go on it, however."

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CROOKES



Fearless: Caroline Zvezgintzov, thrilled by flying; and Brian Gee, who conquered claustrophobia

caution at this point. "Two brief flights don't necessarily neutralise everything immediately. You have to practise. So I always suggest that people take an independent flight six weeks to two months later."

Betty Hobbs, the wife of retired racehorse trainer Bruce Hobbs, had not been on a plane for 30 years until she flew to Paris with one of Maurice Yaffe's seminar groups. Since then she has flown to St Lucia and Miami and admits that she quite enjoyed her last flight.

"I was totally terrified of flying. I had flown a little as I thought I ought to try and conquer it, but that was a long time ago. I suppose it was really a feeling of insecurity up there, the thought of planes crashing, of wings falling off. Then someone told me about the course and two close friends treated me to it as a birthday present."

"We spent the morning at Heathrow watching other people getting ready to fly and we sat on Concorde. I was feeling all right at this point. Then we went outside and watched. That's when I had a bad half hour: my tummy cramped up and I thought: 'I can't get on one of those things.' But my husband was coming on the flight with the friends whose birthday present it was so I felt duty bound to go through with it and I just pulled myself together."

"In fact, on the plane, the girl sitting next to me was so frightened that I had to hold her hand and I didn't really have time to think about myself. And the breathing exercise we were taught worked marvellously. One girl was crying on the flight so Maurice suggested we all did the exercises and within 10 minutes she had controlled herself and felt much better."

English teacher Caroline Zvezgintzov is another of Maurice Yaffe's success stories. Now she says that she cannot really recreate the panic she used to have, "which is odd when you've carried those

## 'Coping with a fear must be one of the best feelings in the world'

feelings around for so long."

It was claustrophobia which prevented Caroline from flying. She says: "It just came on. Two days before I was due to fly to Cork, I'd been at a concert in the Festival Hall and felt as if I'd wanted to get out, although I'd stayed. But then, when I was on the plane I got in a real state. I thought: 'The doors are going to close and I'll be shut in.' And I couldn't go through with it. It was total blind panic." That was in 1968.

Although things gradually got better, Caroline was still unable to travel by tube, felt uneasy in the back of a two-door car, and did not attempt to fly again. She took the course because she felt her problem was a nuisance to others.

"On the second day when we had to meet at Hatten Cross tube station I said: 'But how will I get there?' Maurice just said he was sure I could do it. I could get the bus to Heathrow and then it was just one stop. So I did it and felt like a million dollars. Facing a fear and coping with it must be one of the best feelings in the world."

"We flew in one of those double-decker planes, and Maurice had us going up and down in the lift. You look at it and it's like a nasty vertical coffin. But you go down in it and at the bottom there's a steward with a bottle of champagne, saying 'I hear you've all been very brave.'"

"I had previously spent a year in America (we went by

boat) with my family and I wanted to go back. So it was arranged that I should fly to Chicago with my daughters who, on the day, were eyeing me a bit. But I was thrilled by the flight. In fact I got a bit bored in the middle and that's one way of knowing you've really cracked it. Since then I've lost count of the number of times I've flown and the bonus is that I can travel by tube again. That, as much as anything, has changed my life."

Businessman Brian Gee jokes that he went on the Air Anxiety seminar because his children claimed they were deprived because of never having been to Disneyland. In fact, conquering his fear of flying has allowed him to expand his business interests and take the family on holidays.

Mr Gee used to fly: he was on a plane due to take off for Glasgow when he became overcome with claustrophobia and had to get off. He says: "I had suffered a bit before and I never went in lifts. Even when I signed up for the course, I think I was still trying to put off flying."

"I started to listen to one of the tapes I was sent before the course, but there were aeroplane noises. So I switched it off. I thought: 'If I listen to any more of this I won't go.'"

"I even went into my office on the first morning before going to Guy's and was late arriving as a result. When I got there, everyone else had gone and I discovered the clinic was on the 27th floor. I thought: 'That's it. It's all over.' But one of the therapists came with me and up we went, first one floor at a time, then five floors, then 10. I think to some extent I'd got it cracked by the time we got up there."

"I only wish I'd done something like this before. When my wife came with us on the trip to Paris it was the first time we'd ever flown together."

## Polygamy paradise

Here to live (possibly) had news for single women: if you aren't married by the time you are 30, you stand only a 20 per cent chance of ever being so. Here is the (possibly) good news for single women: our old friend "research" shows that the highest rates of depression are among unhappily married females.

Now here is a mess if ever there was one. On the one hand, a lot of women panicking because nobody has come along and to make them their and, on the other hand, a lot of women made miserable because somebody has.

I do not intend to be a Pollyanna about this. I've been single and I've been married and both states, from time to time, have been hell on wheels. But I feel that a little muck about with the status quo would sort matters out and improve the spirits of wives and spinsters alike.

What I should like to propose is a way of life that guarantees fair shares for all. It seems unjust that single women can stay in bed all through lunchtime on Sunday, together with the papers, a stiff whisky and a Mars bar, when married ones have to scrape carrots and set out place-mats.

Under my system, every spinster would be required to do the occasional shift at feeding the troops, even if the troops were not those she had married or given birth to. Meanwhile, their lawful wedded wife and mother would be allowed to listen to Desmond Carrington's *All Time Greats* on the radio without interruption.

By 3 o'clock, one woman would be thoroughly sick of listening to schoolboy jokes — most probably forced on her not by the schoolboys sitting at her table but by their father — while the other woman would



PENNY PERRICK

be missing the habitual sounds of chomping, chattering and clanging cutlery.

If one took this arrangement a stage further, one would arrive at a fully-fledged state of polygamy and, when I am at my gloomiest, I feel that it wouldn't be such a bad thing either. Think of all the guilt which would melt into the air if a wife could say that she didn't feel like taking her mother-in-law to Harrods, trying out that new Mexican restaurant or seeing *Fidelio* and why didn't her husband ask Susan.

Instead of women trying to Have It All, and often ending

Peg Bracken, the author and heroine of our times, says that she can't believe that 25 years have gone by since the publication of her *I Hate to Cook Book*. I can't believe it either.

It has now been reissued as part of a collected volume and I like it just as much now that I'm grown up. (It is such a comfort to know that somebody else takes a dim view of people with diplomas in *Advanced Cream Sauce*.) The mystery remains though: why,

up having a dependency on their job, their children or the bottle of Valium, they could all have Some Of It. In one fell swoop, it would put an end to adultery — the tackiest and most inconvenient of sins, since it involves marital dinners drying up in the oven while frugal men are trying to make it up to the Other Woman for not being around on her birthday.

There would be no more agonizing about whether to opt for family or career. In a multi-wifed household, one wife could work her way up to board level in a merchant-bank, while another wife did the playgroup rota. In a few years' time, when they both started getting jealous of each other, they could swap lives. No question of the grass remaining greener on the other side of the fence when you are able to leap across and land on it.

I imagine that such a commendable situation would be considered too shocking to be put into practice. So that would seem to leave us with women's lives as we know them to be: spinsters dreading decades of Saturday nights with nobody but the cat to talk to. And wives dreading the same decades spent with a man that they would like to see a great deal less of.

In spite of the fact that the first edition sold 85,000 in two years, the Bracken philosophy has not already become a way of life?

Why, I wonder, is it acceptable to buy ready-made clothes, employ window-cleaners and garage-mechanics and yet considered disgustingly slothful to serve commercially frozen vegetables? The Complete *I Hate to Cook Book* is published by Arlington Books, price £9.95.



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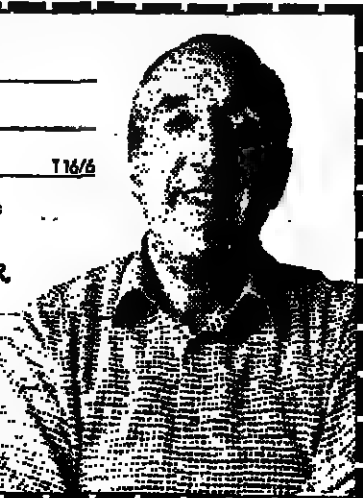
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## QUESTIONS FOR OXFORD

The untimely death of the children of the rich and famous has a peculiar poignancy. Affluence is demonstrated to be no defence against mortality. The *via dolorosa* of the bereaved parents is all the steeper, leading from Cabinet table or Mediterranean holiday to the mortuary. It has to be traversed in the painful light of publicity.

Let the grief of Miss Olivia Channon's parents remain as private as it can. There is a larger group of people, however, which must consider the circumstances of her death in a more public fashion. The university authorities at Oxford, the whole academic corps of dons paid by the state to educate the young, should ask themselves whether it does not suggest some lessons about the peculiarities of Oxford and the Oxford system.

The death of a gifted young woman is significant in every sense except the statistical. Miss Channon died at a moment when the Oxford system renders those passing through it peculiarly vulnerable. The degree course at Oxford places a unique weight on the results achieved in a few final days of exams, after three or four years of very loosely-structured education. For time out of mind, the nights after finals have been moments of excess — the most sober and studious of undergraduates, finally released from tension, can quickly make themselves ill when making merry.

This antique Oxford tradition has, however, become debased in recent years, and this has been recognized by both the university authorities and the police. It is significant that in her annual report on the condition of the university, the outgoing senior proctor — in charge of the good order of the undergraduate body — recently laid particular stress on

the excesses of post-exam exuberance. It is equally significant that the Chief Constable of Oxford issued a warning against rowdy celebrations immediately before the final examinations began. He noted that revellers who blocked the public highway or otherwise caused a public nuisance would be liable for criminal charges that could place their future career in jeopardy, whatever their examination results.

But the Chief Constable went on to recommend that the undergraduates return directly from the examination halls to their colleges for their celebrations, without a word of warning about the risks (legal or otherwise) of anything they might choose to do once there — which would, in some cases, no doubt, include taking dangerous and illegal drugs. The Chief Constable's recommendation therefore looks very much like an attempt to get unruly students off his territory as quickly as possible, and delegate the responsibility for keeping order among the revellers to the university authorities. However, it also highlights a potential gap in the policing of the Oxford student body, if the university authorities regard post-examination revelry, even when it gets out of hand, as just another tradition to be maintained.

This is not, however, simply a matter for the exercise of university authority. The old ways and rules of Oxford discipline died in the 1960s; those taking finals at Oxford are all, on the state's definition, full adults responsible for their actions. Even so, they are young and vulnerable adults, and the teaching staff of Oxford should be asking themselves this week whether their jobs do not lay on them all a

greater duty of care than some thought right to exercise.

Oxford is both the beneficiary and the victim of its past: a past of wealth, reputation, beauty and glamour which does not always help it to function efficiently and soberly in the modern world. It is Oxford's ill-fortune that its latest scandal should appear to conform to an Evelyn Waugh stereotype which the author himself admitted was overdrawn, and which has faded further from the truth in the 40 years since the Second World War.

Other universities, anxious to demonstrate their shades of difference and not a little jealous of Oxford's affluence, will join with Fleet Street in prolonging Oxford's miseries. Less privileged Oxford undergraduates have already shown their resentment at this revival of their university's image of decadence.

Oxford's diversity, between quiet student and would-be Brideshead extra, between modern labs and ancient libraries, is heightened by its collegiate structure. These colleges, in theory, break down its seeming transient population of able, awkward youth into academic families. In practice, there is an uneasy division of responsibilities between university and college authorities, which exacerbates the difficulties and doubts experienced by all those called to exercise residual authority over neonatal adults, and further confuses the relationship between university authorities and the police.

In the end, salacious curiosity in the death of Miss Channon will fade, leaving barely a mark on Oxford's history. But thoughtful inquiry into the circumstances of a tragedy which took place on college premises should be pursued.

## A PACT AT ODDS

As with the Western alliance, so with the Warsaw Pact the whole is often less than the sum of the hostile utterances of one or other ally. Whether this results from the emollient influence of the European members of the respective alliances, or from the natural reluctance of national leaders to go down in official documents as uncompromising, the official communications of alliance meetings tend towards the anodyne, even when this might not be expected.

The circumstances in which the leaders of the Warsaw Pact met in Budapest last week seemed especially conducive to the adoption of a strident anti-NATO statement. Had not President Reagan just made known his intention of abandoning the unratified SALT-2 agreement? Had not the foreign ministers of NATO just demonstrated the fragility of the Western alliance at their meeting in Vancouver? If Moscow had wanted to rally its allies round its anti-Reagan standard, this was the time to do so.

In the event, their agreed statements were almost conciliatory. Reference to the abandonment of SALT-2 was muted, and the thrust of the message was directed towards Europe rather than against the United States. Along with specific proposals for arms cuts, the pact also called for effective verification of the reductions, including on-site inspection.

The apparent unwillingness of the Warsaw Pact to engage in propaganda point-scoring at this time was unexpected. So too was the cognizance the pact's leaders had taken of Western criticisms of the first version of these proposals — outlined by the Soviet leader earlier this year. The absence of provision for on-site verification was one of the criticisms which the Warsaw Pact has now seen fit to address.

In view of this it may seem churlish to note that there are

many reasons why the Warsaw Pact proposals are still unsatisfactory. Not least is the fact that all the proposed reductions in conventional weapons leave the Warsaw Pact with a continuing advantage in Europe. Moreover, despite the stated willingness of the Eastern bloc to countenance on-site verification, an acceptable basis for this has yet to be formulated.

But differences, even significant ones, over the technicalities are no reason for not welcoming the tone of the pact's pronouncements. Rather they offer an opportunity to examine the considerations that gave rise to this new tone.

One that is immediately apparent from the wording of the proposals is the stated priority being given to economic development within the countries of the Warsaw Pact. This should not be read as an admission of weakness on the part of the Eastern bloc, still less as a sign that this priority would not be switched at once if the security of the East bloc, or even the status quo within it, were adjudged to be at risk. But the link between improved living standards and reduced military spending is now being articulated more frequently throughout the bloc, suggesting considerable domestic pressure for spending ratios to be reassessed.

Another factor behind the unexpected tone of last week's statements from Budapest is doubtless Moscow's recognition of the damage done to its reputation — and, by association, that of the Eastern bloc as a whole — by the reactor accident at Chernobyl. The scale of the disaster, coupled with Moscow's failure to inform its allies promptly has clearly detracted from Soviet self-confidence. Within the Eastern bloc it has undermined Moscow's claims to technological and moral leadership. The allies have a

complaint against the Soviet Union which will prove hard to answer and equally hard to forget. June 1986 was not a good time for Moscow to try, and impose its will too forcefully on its allies, even if it had wanted to.

Whenever the Warsaw Pact meets, however, a degree of caution is in evidence that derives from the differences between its individual members. In spite of Moscow's iron grip, the Eastern bloc is not the monolith it often appears. It is riven with different cultural traditions, competing interests and national security concerns. It is not just Romania's familiar calls for more and better disarmament measures from East and West that should be heeded. Romania's geographical position, surrounded by Warsaw Pact countries, makes its minor deviations from Moscow less significant than they might otherwise be.

Instead, it is the small signals of disaffection that should be noted — from Hungary (wanting to maintain its relatively high living standards rather than subsidize less efficient economies); from East Germany (wanting better relations with West Germany); from groups in East Germany and Czechoslovakia (worried that the deployment of new Soviet missiles on their territory might make them more vulnerable to nuclear attack themselves); and from Poland (wanting to feel an integral part of Europe again).

It is these often underestimated distinctions which offer hope for the continuation of peace in Europe, hope too for an eventual end to the isolation of Eastern Europe. And it is distinctions like these which also constrain the Soviet Union, only slightly less than the United States feels itself constrained by its European allies, from projecting its national interests and its interests as a superpower on to the alliance as a whole.

Organisation. The movement of any pollutants once released into the atmosphere, and their possible wash out or chemical change by rainfall, are clearly meteorological factors which must be taken into account.

Moreover, the machinery for the regular and prompt exchange of meteorological information between all nations of the world, long since set up under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organisation, functions smoothly and efficiently on a non-stop and global basis. Secondly, while such proposals

are evidently to be welcomed, it should be realised that a very high degree of co-operation already exists between these organisations. The WMO's agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the World Health Organisation date back to 1960 and 1952 respectively. Yours faithfully D. A. DAVIES (Secretary-General Emeritus, World Meteorological Organisation), Ashley Close, Brighton, East Sussex.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Wailing about the demise of Salt 2

From Lord Chalfont

Sir, Lord Kennet's persistent snapping at the heels of President Reagan (June 9) does a disservice to the Social Democratic Party for which he speaks.

Many of the items on his list of "unilateral alliance splitters" are typical of the anti-American demagoguery from which the SDP was supposed to liberate its followers; and his reference to a change for the better in Moscow is characteristic of all those glib pipe-dreamers who have mistaken Mr Gorbachev's adroit manipulation of western opinion for a substantive shift in Soviet foreign policy.

Whether or not the Soviet Union has violated Salt 2 is not the principal issue (although there is strong evidence that such violations have taken place). The important point is that Salt 2, and always has been, a bad treaty. It demanded no reductions of any kind in nuclear stockpiles; and its call for limitations in launchers instead of warheads had the predictable result that the number of nuclear weapons now in existence is far greater than when the treaty was signed.

The adjustment in Western Europe in new circumstances is certainly, as Lord Kennet concedes, unwelcome. It is unwelcome because it continues a trend which has been evident in Western Europe since the Suez operations 30 years ago.

### Observatory's future

From Dr J. V. Wall

Sir, It is invidious that Sir John Kingman should be allowed comment in your columns (June 7) on the current debate. Sir John was Chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) until September, 1985, and it was under his chairmanship that the present bitter, fruitless and damaging situation arose.

One of his last acts as chairman was to set up a committee to examine yet again the question of observatory location, the immediately previous committees having found no good reasons, scientific, financial or social, for changing the status quo. The report of the Kingman panel has been kept secret by the SERC.

### Word mountain

From Mr Julian Chancellor

Sir, Many of us might sympathise with David Perry's view (June 9) that schemes organised by the European Commission are in danger of being dull and expensive. A European literature policy, however, would be an exception.

The publication of foreign books is the cheapest key to international understanding that I can think of, and M. Lang's initiative should be taken seriously. Mr Perry's facetious reference to "garlic-flavoured" manuscripts emphasises the need for an effective policy. It is no good relying on the "free market". There is no such thing without freedom of choice. The sales of foreign books are rarely sufficient to justify the expense of publishing good translations, and publishers' resources tend to be directed towards the mass market.

### Soil survey map

From Mr E. A. Edmonds

Sir, When the Soil Survey (reports, June 2-4) published its soil map of England and Wales at 1:1,000,000 in 1975, its own detailed maps covered only 20 per cent of the area. The remainder was based on small part on relief maps but drawn mainly by extrapolation from maps of the British Geological Survey.

Both surveys publish at 1:50,000, make use of the other's results and are under political pressure to sell their wares in the market place. Neither has any prospect of paying its way, and each directorate knows it. Such income as may be earned will come almost entirely from the public money spent by Government departments, local authori-

### Capital warships

From Captain R. H. Norman, RN

Sir, Perhaps Lieutenant-Colonel V. J. (June 7) would like to explain how the Falkland Islands might have been recovered without the surface "capital" warship! The fact is that without the handful of heavy warships available on the day, Mrs Thatcher and her Government would have had no options at all for the recovery of the islands, which would now be part of Argentina.

Of course ships are vulnerable (so are soldiers, tanks and aeroplanes — Argentina lost most of its air force in 1982). But there are certain tasks which can only be undertaken by surface ships; the answer is to provide them with proper weapons and sensors, which requires size and sophistication. If the Royal Navy had an equipment problem in the South Atlantic, it was inadequate or unsuitable weapons and not enough surface ships — largely a reflection of inadequate resources in earlier years. Incidentally, only one warship, a destroyer, was lost as a result of missile attack. Yours faithfully, RAYMOND H. NORMAN, The Sycamores, 22 Preston Lane, Faversham, Kent, June 7.

### Ordination of women

From the Bishop of Southwark and others

Sir, In your leading article of June 2 ("Can doctrine develop?") you rightly point to the contrast between the Anglican view of "dispersed authority" (grounded in scripture) and "Roman Ultra-

montane centralism." But within that contrast there is another distinction to be made. Anglicans count themselves members of the Church Catholic, and do not wish for or claim the authority to tamper with what they see as fundamental definitions of that faith in broad terms: the supremacy of scripture, the historic creeds, the sacraments of baptism and holy communion, the historic three-fold ministry of bishop, priest (presbyter) and deacon.

They do claim however the authority to deal with "second order" questions, and to use their synods as a final place of decision for a resolution of such issues. The issue before us at the present time is in fact about the status of the question about women as priests: is it a first order question or a second?

Professor John MacQuarrie, for instance, told the assembled bishops at the Lambeth Conference in 1978 that he believed it to be a second order question. Few theologians dissent from this, and that includes many in the Roman Catholic Church. "Ordaining" women as priests does not contradict the creeds or change the three-fold order of ministry. There are passages in scripture which point towards it as well as some which point against it. It is therefore a question which autonomous churches may decide for themselves, as at least five churches of the Anglican communion have already decided to do. It would appear that the Bishop

Your readers are entitled to know whether Sir John is speaking for himself or his panel. If the latter, his comments do not appear to reflect the conclusions of the report as they have appeared in the press; if the former, it is not clear to me why he has changed his mind.

In either case public comment paralleling a confidential report at a time when the matter is *sub judice* represents an abuse of privilege. Besides, Sir John's arguments are all wrong, and UK astronomers know it. Yours etc, J. V. WALL, Heather Ridge, Windmill Hill, Hailsham, East Sussex.

There is nothing wrong with that, except that those who would buy foreign books may not have the opportunity to do so. It would take a minuscule proportion of the European Commission's resources to remedy this situation by subsidising the publication of translations.

The UK does virtually nothing to encourage the availability of foreign literature, and we are in the embarrassing position in which the three annual prizes for excellent translations are paid for by the French, the Germans and the Italians. Let us therefore support the commission's proposals with enthusiasm, rather than sneer at them with insular cynicism.

Yours faithfully, JULIAN CHANCELLOR, Deputy General Secretary, The Society of Authors, 84 Drayton Gardens, SW10.

ties and nationalised industries. There is no co-ordination of the two mapping programmes. Sir, this is absurd; better and cheaper to bring the two organisations together, possibly within the Ordnance Survey, which prints the maps, withdraw both from the market place and run them strictly as surveys shorn of the research and commercial frills that better adorn university and industry.

Maps produced by touting for customers' questions and piecing together the answers compare unfavourably with the results of systematic survey and constitute an insecure foundation for land-use planning. Yours faithfully, E. A. EDMONDS, Thornrose House, Beamish Burn, Co Durham.

Where, oh where, is the Archbishop of Canterbury? Yours faithfully, PAMELA MITCHELL, 46 Eaton Terrace, SW1, June 5.

Cleaning up From Councillor Peter Hartley

Sir, As the local authority with probably the largest litter problem of all, Westminster Council is very supportive of the Prime Minister's clean-up campaign. "Operation Facelift". Your June 3 editorial points out the need for a change in attitude

of London and other members of our Church believe that fundamental or first order truths are at stake. Believing this, they understandably claim that General Synod has no authority in the matter. We believe that it has, precisely because the issues raised are not first order.

Furthermore, we do not accept that the membership of the Church of England can simply be described as "liberal" or "traditionalist" in roughly equal proportions, or that the authority of the Synod in this matter is as widely rejected as your leader suggests. Yours sincerely, RONALD SOUTHWARK, CYRIL DERBY, PATRICK OXON, DAVID RUFFEN, Bishop's House, 38 Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, SW16, June 9.

### Matching the men to the jobs

From the Reverend J. R. Giles

Sir, If ever there was a year-jerker on television it was the June 2 *Panorama* on unemployment in Cleveland, with the shot of Mum and children waiting on Middlesbrough station platform for Dad to arrive back from his job as a brick-layer in the prosperous South.

When he eventually arrived the 18 month-old younger child failed to recognise his father after an absence of four weeks. This is the price being paid even by those who have "got on their bikes".

Then today's *Times* (June 10) follows with your Industrial Correspondent's report on the shortage of skilled staff in the South-east. Two weeks ago I was hearing the same story from an engineer in Bristol. Yet up here in the North thousands of skilled men and their families are trapped by the practical impossibility without help of moving to where the jobs actually are, and by the shortage and cost of houses to live in.

Yet here are real jobs, which will bring hope to real people. For heaven's sake, cannot the Government match this supply to this demand, where such a small investment (help towards bridging the differentials in house prices, subsidies for moving) could yield such colossal human, family and social benefits?

And it would be much cheaper than keeping people for ever on the dole.

Yours faithfully, JOHN GILES, The Vicarage, 4 St Mark's Crescent, Sheffield, June 10.

### Sex education

From Lord Grafton

Sir, I am grateful for the coverage in your columns of the Government amendment I moved to the Education Bill on sex education in schools, based on mine.

The prevailing ethos in this country seems to be far more permissive than most parents would wish; and it has been the concern of such parents, whose complaints to head teachers have all too often proved unavailing, that has impelled me to pursue this difficult and delicate matter.

One important aspect of their complaints not mentioned in your columns is the all too frequent coupling of sex education with the provision of contraception, in the mistaken belief that the wider availability of contraceptives reduces unwanted teenage pregnancies. In fact, it would seem to encourage experimentation.

Furthermore, a young girl makes a poor candidate for the regular, daily administration of the Pill, which incidentally, causes 150 different hormone changes in her body.

During the decade up to 1984 the number of illegitimate births to girls under 20 increased by almost 60 per cent — and this at a time when organisations like the Brook Advisory Clinics and the Family Planning Association were peddling the Pill as never before, with substantial support from public funds.

The Medical Education Trust is now studying in depth the possible harmful medical and psychological effects of early sexual activity. The connection between such activity and cancer of the cervix in the young, now generally accepted, is only one aspect of their findings.

All this surely points to the urgent need for a greater emphasis on self-restraint in the teaching of this subject.

Yours faithfully, BUCKMASTER, House of Lords, June 10.

From Mrs Pamela Mitchell Sir, I am amazed to learn that an already overburdened government is having to try and legislate for bringing back neglected moral standards in our homes and schools.

Where, oh where, is the Archbishop of Canterbury? Yours faithfully, PAMELA MITCHELL, 46 Eaton Terrace, SW1, June 5.

### Cleaning up

From Councillor Peter Hartley

Sir, As the local authority with probably the largest litter problem of all, Westminster Council is very supportive of the Prime Minister's clean-up campaign. "Operation Facelift". Your June 3 editorial points out the need for a change in attitude

among people who create the litter problem. What will accomplish this faster and more effectively than anything else is the urgently needed legislation granting local authorities the power to levy on-the-spot fines. Current enforcement powers are unworkable and there is no deterrent for the litterer. With some legislated "teeth" in the litter-laws, Britain can quickly reach, even surpass, the standards set in any other country in the world. Yours faithfully, PETER HARTLEY, Chairman, Environment Committee, Westminster City Council, PO Box 240, Westminster City Hall, Victoria Street, SW1.

### Shunted

From Dr F. S. Black

Sir, "Not in front of the patients" (article, June 11): a colleague recently opened the notes of a new patient and found his predecessor had noted on her departure, "Hurrah hurrah she's going to Crewe". I am sure this told him more about the patient than copious medical observations. Yours faithfully, F. S. BLACK, 36 Salford, Audlem, Cheshire.

## ON THIS DAY

JUNE 16 1919

Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Whitten Brown made the first direct non-stop flight across the Atlantic a distance of 1,960 miles. A month earlier Lt. Carr Read, US Navy, and his crew had made the crossing in stages — Newfoundland to Lisbon via the Azores. Both Alcock (1892-1919) and Brown (1888-1948) were knighted shortly after their achievement. The former was killed when his aircraft crashed in France.

## ATLANTIC PRIZE WON.

### ALCOCK AND BROWN THE HEROES.

Captain J. Alcock, D.S.C., and Lieutenant Whitten Brown, R.A.F., flying a Vickers Vimy machine have won the £10,000 prize offered by the *Daily Mail* for a Transatlantic flight. The official message said:—

Landed at Clifden at 8.40 a.m. G.M.T., June 15, Vickers Vimy Atlantic machine, leaving Newfoundland at 4.28 p.m. G.M.T., June 14. Total time, 16 hours 12 mins. Signed: Alcock and Brown.

## ALCOCK'S STORY.

### TERRIBLE JOURNEY IN FOG AND ICE.

Captain Alcock's story of his flight is as follows:—

"We have had a terrible journey. The wonder is we are here at all. We scarcely saw the sun or the moon or the stars. For hours we saw none of them. The fog was very dense, and at times we had to descend to within 300ft. of the sea. For four hours the machine was covered in a sheet of ice carried by frozen sleet; at another time the fog was so dense that my speed indicator did not work, and for a few seconds it was very alarming. "We looped the loop. I do believe, and did a very steep spiral. We did some very comic 'stunts', for I have no sense of horizon. "The winds were favourable all the way, north-west, and at times south-west. We said in Newfoundland we would do the trip in 16 hours, but we never thought we should. An hour and a half before we saw land we had no certain idea where we were, but we believed we were at Galway or thereabouts. Our delight in seeing Easter Island and Turbot Island (five miles west of Clifden) was great. People did not know who we were when we landed, and thought we were scouts looking for Alcock. "We encountered no unforeseen conditions. We did not suffer from cold or exhaustion except when looking over the side, then the sleet chewed bits out of our faces. We drank coffee and ate stale sandwiches and chocolate. "The flight has shown that the Atlantic flight is practicable, but I think it should be done with an aeroplane or seaplane, but with a flying boat. We had plenty of reserve fuel left, using only two-thirds of our supply. The only thing that upset me was to see the machine at the end get damaged. From above the bog looked like a lovely field, but the machine sank into it up to the axle and fell over on to her nose."

## A WIRELESS ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CLIFDEN, June 15 Captain Alcock said that it had been a very trying journey, with bad visibility, fog and rain. They heard no wireless messages on the route owing to the constant jamming of signals not intended for him. His wireless propeller for transmitting messages was blown off five minutes after leaving St. Johns. He saw the sun out once after attaining 11,000 feet. Only three bearings were possible owing to the bad weather. "I didn't know once during the night whether I was upside down or not. The fog was awful. Later I had a very narrow escape. I found myself within 10ft. of the sea. It put the wind up us."

The engine ran well. One exhaust pipe blew off and made the pilot very deaf. "This weather," said Captain Alcock, "is too bad for us to proceed to London. I have nursed my engines all the way, and have one third of my petrol left."

On landing Lieutenant Brown said to Captain Alcock: "What do you think of that? Any navigating?" "Very good," was the reply, and they both shook hands.

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## THE ARTS

Television  
Creative  
tongues

It was frightening to write the word "mango" for the first time, recalled the West Indian poet Derek Walcott during the first of *Arena's Caribbean Nights* (BBC2, Saturday). Even worse was to write "mango" next to apple, think it looked foolish and realize that this judgement belonged to a foreign culture.

The discussion between poets was about the thrilling business of developing a fresh branch of the English language. While senior Caribbean writers like Walcott continue in the classical English tradition based on Wordsworth, Keats and Shakespeare, their successors Linton Kwesi Johnson and Michael Smith write in Jamaican dialect, and can trace influences only from the King James Bible. The developing language, like its background culture, has Hispanic passion, French delicacy and African pulse to add to English lyricism, making it a glorious medium for both thought and emotion.

Even in the life-story of the reggae star *Bob Marley* (BBC2, Sunday) the words were as moving as the music. This is the only documentary I have ever seen in which the interviews were often small poems on their own. In particular, Peter Tosh talked beautifully about the artistic relationship between Marley, Bunny Wailer and himself, who came to Britain in the early Seventies to sell a £4,000 deal with Chris Blackwell at Island Records.

This was an uncritical biography of a modern saint, in which Marley's commitment to Rastafarianism and his importance as an international voice of black liberation were given due emphasis. A member of his backing group said he believed that Marley was the reincarnation of the biblical Joseph, and there was film of the independence ceremony in Zimbabwe where Marley's music played the instant the Union Jack was hauled down.

The *Arena* team took this project over from Island who, with characteristic opportunism, began to film at the funeral after their star died of cancer at the age of 34.

Celia Brayfield

## Concerts

Music  
Projects/London  
Almeida Theatre

After Arvo Pärt, the Almeida Festival has immediately produced another composer barely known in this country, who is worthy of notice. Francisco Guerrero is Spanish, and like his 16th-century namesake he composes music that is intense and immediately arresting. Music Projects/London, directed as enthusiastically as ever by Richard Berridge, presented three of his works, all of them commendably blunt in what they had to say.

*Actus*, composed in 1978, unites mathematical and musical processes à la Xenakis. It is scored for four groups (each consisting of a pair of stringed instruments, a pair of muted trumpets and a pair of contrabassoons). These last contribute, to put it politely, some raw sounds, and the strings themselves in all manner of theatrical devices—high overlapping glissandi, for

David Roper investigates the difficult steps many actors are forced to tread on their way from repertory to the comparatively easy stages of the West End  
Not worth the paper

Week after week the pages of *The Stage*, that idiosyncratic organ of the acting profession, are littered with the dying reputations of theatre producers and the corpses of plays abandoned en route from civic centre to West End coliseum. Quite why this should be may surprise those who imagine that the theatre is run with the probity of the small business or the limited company. A private employer could hardly close his business on a whim or at the first sign of unprofitability by giving his staff two weeks' notice—with no redundancy, no holiday pay, no sickness benefit. Yet these are the conditions in the theatre.

The standard Equity contract, whether provincial, touring, pantomime or West End, appears to be knitted from a skein of antique loopholes. Actors might imagine they can look to their union to protect them but, in a profession of so many unemployed, people on both sides of a contract are willing to bend the rules. It may be less convenient in London's West End shows, since Equity and its watchdogs (albeit rubber-voiced) are on the doorstep, but, in the words of one manager, "it may be difficult to sack someone once they're in your show—but it's easy never to employ them again".

Another practice is to suggest to the agent that his or her client should accept a weekly wage below the Equity minimum. If the agent

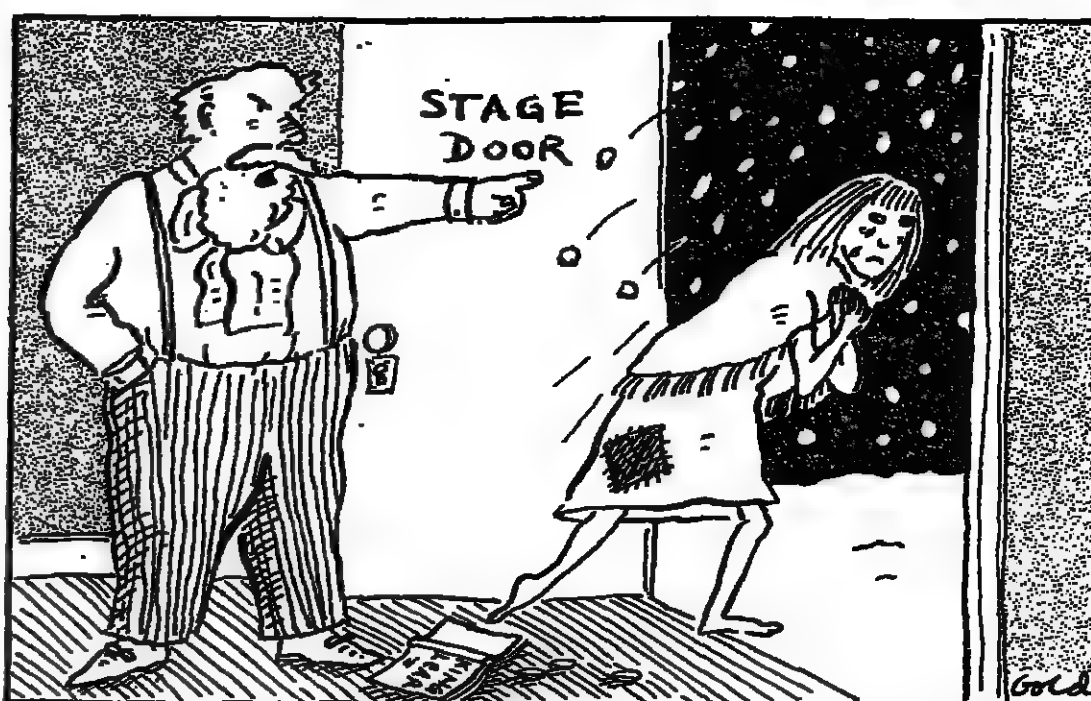
protest, or attempt to negotiate, it will be "politely but firmly" pointed out that they may wish other clients to work with the manager in the indefinite future: to make a fuss over this small matter could result in a very long pause between this phone call and the next. Equity's so-called "minimum" wage (around £120 per week in London) is meant as a guide from which negotiations can take place, though managers frequently use it as a basic minimum requirement that need never be raised.

Where most managements avoid Equity scrutiny is over the question of understudies. Any actor who agrees to understudy may take on a maximum of two roles in return for the minimum pay. For an increase in pay, the actor is at liberty to take on as many roles as he or she may wish. During the recent run of *Figaro at the Ambassadors*, it was only when someone fell ill that Equity discovered no understudy at all was being employed. In another West End production, a show which was managing with one understudy (the minimum requirement), two members of the cast fell ill and disaster was only averted when the wardrobe-mistress appeared on stage, reading from a script.

Equally unenforceable is the ruling that any management must have cash reserves to cover all the "contract" (salaries, bills and running costs) for the full length of the

production, as shown on the contract: a kind of guarantee against loss. This, if it were strictly controlled, could prevent cancellations. With a production called *Happy Even*, starring Martin Jarvis and Susan Penhaligon, the producers offered the show to the Birmingham Alexandra and the Theatre Royal, Norwich, where both theatre directors agreed to take it, doubtless on the strength of the two television "names" in the cast. The performances were advertised but failed to appear—although at Norwich a gala performance had already sold out. Yet neither theatre boss is in a position to take legal action, because contracts for the show had not been signed.

This, amazingly, is hardly unusual. Rehearsals—and, quite often in both theatre and film, full-scale performances—are frequently well under way before any contracts are issued for actors to sign. Ken Myers, an American banker, made headlines in *The Stage* for six weeks with allegations of leaving behind him a string of shows for which the accounts were empty when it came to paying the bills: most recently in this country at the Mermaid during the run of *Down an Alley Filled With Cats*, starring Adam Faith. Only when the Mermaid's Sally Price threatened to disown on the sets did Myers's British co-producers pay up the required £17,500 to keep their good name.



Duncan Weldon is chairman and managing director of Triumph Apollo, a company which must be ranked as the most powerful and productive (if not the most creative) of theatre managements in Britain—responsible for the mixed blessing of stars illuminating the Haymarket. He has an arrangement with that theatre (which he partly owns), and had in the past with the Duke of York's, that as long as he has another production in the wings—waiting to occupy the stage when it becomes available—his firm has an option on the theatre. The reason is that the most expensive liability for any theatre-owner is to have to pay running costs while the building is "dark" or unoccupied.

This may in part explain why, two years ago, it was Triumph Apollo's habit to have as many as

17 productions on the go around the country: whichever proved to be the biggest hit would move into the West End when the current show had run its course—rather like stacking planes at Heathrow and waiting for landing permission.

Robert Selbie, who is in charge of contracts at Triumph Apollo, admits that the carrot stick might be used to get good actors in the secondary roles: "After all, the bigger the star, the more likely a West End transfer after the provinces. If a pre-West End tour is longer than eight weeks, we issue a provincial contract. Otherwise the total guaranteed work on the contract is six weeks, to include the rehearsal. So, in that case, yes, we could give notice to the company after just two weeks on the road. But any sensible management

would use their best endeavours to bring a show into the West End, if a theatre was available."

It is, of course, a buyer's market, and always has been. With 80 or 90 per cent continued unemployment, nobody—least of all the actors' union—is going to say you *cannot* negotiate down. Since much of the business is done freemason-fashion, with a nod and a wink and a "by mutual agreement" clause, the chances of policing every third-rate provincial management's contractual chicanery are negligible. An actor who tries to discuss his contract might as well be a tom-cat engaging in debate with the vet: the items in question will already be firmly in his grasp, the outcome is inevitable, just as painful, just as damaging to his self-esteem—and, to all intents and purposes, is irreversible.

Dance  
Virtuosity of style as well as stepRoyal Ballet  
Covent Garden

The continuing effects of injuries depleted the Royal Ballet's Ashton programme on Saturday night of some intended new casts, but the programme itself remains one that is easy to enjoy, and there was one notable debut, that of Ravenna Tucker in *Scènes de ballet*.

She is in many ways a natural successor to Leslie Collier, who has made an outstanding success in this ballet. Tucker too has a swift,

clean-cut technique which she shapes smoothly to the music, and both of them know that virtuosity is not just a matter of steps but of style too. If one wanted to be pernickety, it could be mentioned that once or twice in this performance Tucker tended to poke her head forward a little, giving a slightly ungainly finish to her otherwise good line. That apart, the sunny confidence with which she accomplished the bravura passages and the calm serenity of her bearing were a delight.

The cast as a whole look happy in this demanding work, and in the other ballets

too. The saddest loss for the audience was Gelsey Kirkland's inability, because of a fractured foot, to dance in *The Dream*, a ballet for which a short extract at a gala a few years ago had proved her superbly well suited.

As a consolation, her replacement was Antoinette Sibley, radiantly more at ease than she had been at the revival's premiere, when I thought that an appearance of strain or pain had made her seem more Giselle than Titania.

This time she and Anthony Dowell, although they have long-outgrown the amazing

sense of youthful radiance seen in a programme illustration of them at the premiere, all of 22 years ago, restored their air of equal authority in roles made to enshrine her rhapsodic rapture and his mixture of command, caprice and mystery.

Among the rest of the cast, let me single out Deirdre Eyden and Ross MacGibbon as the lovers Hermis and Lysander, sweetly carrying off their scene of settling down for the night in the woods: one of Ashton's most exquisite inventions.

John Percival

Bochmann  
Quartet  
Purcell Room

There may be other British-based string quartets who can deliver a weight of tone and intensity of expression comparable to the Bochmann Quartet, but the results can verge dangerously close to a crudity which never seems to threaten this remarkable group. They also have the ability to play consistently in tune, to an extent which makes you forget just how cruelly demanding the string-quartet medium is in this way.

All of which paid magnificent dividends in Schumann's Piano Quintet, showing that there is nothing amorphous in Schumann's chamber-music textures when the playing is as involved and purposeful as this. Bernard Roberts's setting of the murdered Canadian composer Claude Vivier, while Edwarda Perez Masoda's *El Hierro y la Luz*, though more technically resourceful, was simply uninspired.

Stephen Pettitt

Arvo Pärt  
Almeida Theatre

The Almeida Festival's crash-course in Arvo Pärt is succeeding to the extent that many more music-lovers must now be aware of the 50-year-old Estonian and his gloomy, mystical music. But, whereas the *Johannes Passion* compelled respect for its stark simplicity, the succession of short pieces heard since has raised doubts about whether Pärt has either the range or the technical expertise to sustain an international reputation.

Not quite everything performed so conscientiously by the Hilliard Ensemble and the instrumental group Chameleon in Thursday night's offering was heart-pacing. The jolly little *Cantata Domino canonicum novum*, for instance, had a madrigalian rhythmic verve, and its sharp-tongued scoring recalled Stravinsky. But elsewhere, with mind and ears trapped inside one of Pärt's repetitive contemplations of eternity, one could only brood on the patchy quality of his basic thematic inspirations. *Spiegel im Spiegel* was a violin and piano work of such staggering beauty—a half-speed imitation of the Bach/Gounod *Ave Maria* without the jokes—that it must have been embarrassing to both players involved.

Summa, setting (but never

illustrating) the Latin "Credo" text, as a dirge of four-part male homophony, at least had the solemn impassivity of a Mauchart Mass, to which its harmonies bore some resemblance. *Motete für de la Motte*, however, wrapped a counter-tenor recitative up in a succession of violin and viola arpeggio exercises—practised very slowly, of course. And *Frares* for string quartet, offering static harmonies and a violin tune played unconvincingly in harmonics, literally droned on for 15 minutes with the compulsive excitement of a toothache.

Pärt is more interesting when he sounds involved. *Anden Wassern zu Babylon* does not actually set Psalm 137 at all; presumably for political reasons, vowel sounds make only "coded references" (and Pärt's code does not have the rhythmic ebullience of Morse). But the impassioned sonority of the chording spoke eloquently. Best of all was the 1985 *Stabat Mater* for string trio and vocal trio. The instrumental interludes double in speed each time—possibly reflecting the text's increasing anguish—and, although progress is largely by Pärt's now familiar chains of two-part counterpoint, the points where all the performers come together in long, descending laments make a profound impact.

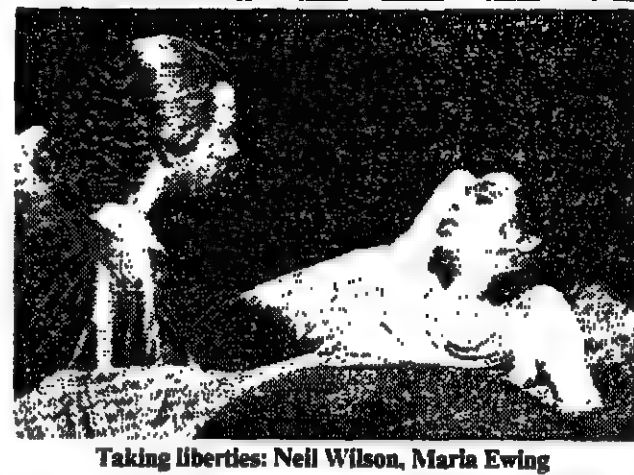
Richard Morrison

Opera  
L'incoronazione di  
Poppea  
Glyndebourne

Peter Hall's 1984 production returns with its rosy, appealing view of 1st-century Rome's amoral tusslings. In a warmly-lit courtyard furnished with plants, fountains and cushions the mortals play out the courtesan's triumph with subtlety and restraint. The device of retaining the deities throughout, to watch the advance or decline of their favourites from balconies, adds to the feeling of classical drama.

There are typically inventive touches. Poppea's bath in milk, done with sly peekaboo wit, certainly helps to flesh out the ambitious lady's character; and Nero's celebration of Seneca's death is turned into a macho drinking contest of knockabout farcical quality: just the thing to tickle the post-prandial fancy of the Glyndebourne patrons.

But generally the principals perform unimpeded by complicated stage manoeuvres. Some take more advantage of this freedom than others; as in 1984, Maria Ewing takes most advantage of all. One might imagine that a woman who rose to rule an empire through capitulating its emperor would display at least a token degree of external charm, but this Poppea was self-centred.



Taking liberties: Neil Wilson, Maria Ewing

petulant and unsmiling from beginning to end. The voice was consistent with the characterization: bending Monteverdi's exquisite chromatic lines into unstylish glissandi, injecting out-of-scale dynamics and (when requesting Seneca's execution) one extravagant chest-voice growl, and only finding a truly beautiful legato in the final duet.

The American tenor Neil Wilson, making his British debut as Nero, impressed with a suitably sneering demeanour and a tough-toned projection that could melt pleasingly where necessary. He tended to stray below pitch, but otherwise this was a well executed portrayal. Another American, Cynthia Clarey, returned to the role of the forsaken Octavia with a model demonstration of Monteverdi singing.

Rebecca Caine's pert Amor,

the most noticeable of the deities, was all the more commendable for being delivered so securely while she was suspended on a high wire. Dale Duesing did well to make something mellifluous and occasionally moving of the ineffectual Ottone, and Roderick Kennedy's towering Seneca managed a noble death without quite mustering ideal weight for the philosopher's deepest thoughts.

Raymond Leppard's controversially sensuous 1962 edition has undergone refurbishing according to the taste of the present conductor, Richard Bradshaw, who paced the music intelligently despite some casual tempo pick-ups. The main change seems to be that a mighty battery of 14 continuo players is now encouraged to embellish freely and fulsomely.

Richard Morrison

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**Theatre**  
**Waiting for  
Hannibal  
Drill Hall**  
In the six years of its existence, the worthy aim of the Black Theatre Cooperative has been to encourage black artists and (a taller order, this) black audiences. Sad to relate, their current production seems unlikely to win them many artistic laurels; while when I saw it a section of the audience handsomely undercut the lowest standards of behaviour I had previously witnessed in any theatre.  
It is a novel experience for a critic to be sworn at before his notice appears and, when an entire row of young "auditors" declines to keep quiet during the performance, it is time to question the point of remaining. I left at the interval, and so—with apologies to the company—this review is of the first half only.  
Yemi Ajibade's historical drama, which he directs himself with Burt Caesar, is admittedly short on the kind of action that might hold the average CSE student. A glance at the programme assures one that, like Godot, Hannibal will make no appearance.

Martin Cropper







US NOTEBOOK  
Signs that point to a recession

From Maxwell Newton  
New York

After the US economy information released last week, it is clear the nation is on the verge of a recession.

The Polyantha "consensus" view that there will be a surge of growth in the second half of 1986 is looking more and more fanciful.

Among the pointers to a recession were:

- Retail sales in May fell 0.1 per cent to an annual rate of \$117.05 billion. This past retail sales a mere 0.16 per cent above last December's level. The peak occurred in September 1985 - \$119.1 billion - so that May retail sales were nearly 2 per cent below that.
- Industrial production in May fell 0.6 per cent to a seasonally adjusted index number of 124.2 (1977-100) which compared with 123.6 in January 1985. Thus, in the last 16 months, US industrial production has risen 0.49 per cent, a statistically irrelevant number. Since January this year, industrial production has fallen 2 per cent.

Devaluation

The "weaker" dollar's true devaluation - measured across all US trade, it has been less than 10 per cent since February 1985 - has thus failed to have any impact in increasing US industrial production.

● Producer (wholesale) prices rose 0.6 per cent in May, less than expected. Since the peak last November, the producer price index has fallen from 296.4 to 289.0, a fall of nearly 8 per cent in the four months. Deflation has become ingrained in the US economic system. As of last Thursday, the Consumer Research Bureau index of commodity futures prices was at 204.2, virtually the same as the all-time low of just under 204. These low prices are being recorded while the dollar is devaluing, the opposite of what might have been expected. Hence, the dollar is more expensive than it appears.

The deflation is bound to worsen the immense debt burden in the US.

Danger

The volume of financial transactions has grown so immense and the danger from a computer breakdown so acute, that the Federal Reserve has recently taken steps to inhibit the use of intra-day overdrafts when banks pay out on cheques during the day for which funds are not cleared until that night.

● Business inventories rose 0.3 per cent in April. The last time the US needs now is more stocks of unsaleable goods.

Meanwhile, the yen has continued to strengthen against the dollar. Since the low of 57.5 cents (174) in the week ended May 30, the yen has risen to 60.21 cents (166) in the week ended June 13. The prospect of a big speculative run to the yen and away from the dollar is the personal nightmare of Mr Paul Volcker, the Fed chairman, as it is clear the central banks cannot halt the rise of the yen.

Evidently, inside the Fed the struggle between the Volcker faction and the Reagan "team of four" (Johnson, Baker, Segar and Aulet) is leading to more outspoken comments by the de facto leader of the Reagan men, Mr Manuel Johnson, vice-chairman designate of the Fed. He told the Senate on Thursday a cut in the discount rate would be required if the economy continued to deteriorate.

The chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation said on Thursday between 140 and 160 banks should fall into the failed or help-required category in 1986, up from last year's record of 126.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Carroll Industries, Flexello Castors & Wheels, Guinness, London Scottish Finance Corporation. Finals: Amersham International, Chamberlain Phipps, EMAP, Erskine House, Hazlewood Foods, Lanza, Lynton Holdings, Unigate, Marshalls Halifax, Millward Brown (amended), Property Partnerships, Yellowhammer. TOMORROW - Interims: Countryside Properties, J H Fenner (Holdings), Greenwich Resources, Robert Home Group, Plaxtons (GB), Winterbottom Energy Trust, Finals: Alexon Group, Alphameric, British Siam Specialties, Cape Industries, CML Microsystems, Colten's Holdings, GEI International, Goldsmiths Group, London &...

Factory pay rises down but still too high, says CBI

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Pay rises in manufacturing industry this year are averaging 6.25 per cent, marginally lower than a year ago but still far too high say the Government and employers' leaders.

Latest pay rise estimates, published today by the Confederation of British Industry, show that increases are down on last year's 6.5 per cent average in manufacturing and cover a wide range, the bulk falling in the 4.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent band.

The new estimates will be seen by ministers as strengthening the Government's argument that what are regarded as excessive pay deals undermine attempts to curb unemployment.

The CBI pay data bank results follow hard on the heels of last week's jobs figures which revealed an upward trend for the sixth month in succession.

According to Department of Employment figures, average earnings in the year to April rose by 8.7 per cent, and are now increasing three times faster than inflation.

The annual inflation rate published on Friday fell to 2.8 per cent in May, the lowest for 18 years.

The Government's tax and price index, also published on Friday, rose only marginally in the year, so that wage earners needed a pay rise of just 0.9 per cent to maintain their living standards.

This is partly reflected in the CBI data and the organization said that the cost of living - in line with reductions in the year-on-year rate of price inflation - is receding in importance as an upward pressure on pay settlements, although it remains the biggest influence.

An inability to increase prices remains the strongest downward pressure on pay.

While manufacturing wages are rising by 6.25 per cent, those in private services are rising even faster.

Catering, leisure, insurance, banking, finance, retailing, transport and communication, business and professional services sectors are showing average rises of 6.75 per cent.



Sir Terence Beckett: pay call unheeded by many

The call on employers from Sir Terence Beckett, the director general, at last November's CBI annual conference to pay "now for now" clearly has gone unheeded in many quarters.

Since last August, 34.2 per cent of the 702 settlements monitored by the CBI were for rises of 5.5-6.5 per cent and only 8.9 per cent were below 4.5 per cent. The proportion of settlements giving more than 8.5 per cent rises was 7.2 per cent.

The CBI says that reductions in the length of the basic working week are at an all-time low, with just 3 per cent of manufacturing settlements affected since August.

Employers' leaders are now questioning the validity of the annual pay round and the CBI has launched a study on how it can be replaced.

The CBI has given its blessing in principle to the scheme of Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, for linking at least 20 per cent of a worker's pay to profit movements within his company.

Beleaguered Aitken Hume to report heavy losses

By Our City Staff

Aitken Hume, the financial services group headed by the Conservative MP Jonathan Aitken, will test the loyalty of its shareholders this week when it unveils a big loss for the last financial year, and the passing of its final dividend.

The full measure of its difficulties will be contained in the defence document resisting the £80 million takeover bid from the Tranwood Group.

Estimates in the City had ranged from a loss of £2 million to a profit of £3 million but the outcome, after charging large exceptional and extraordinary items, is likely to be an overall loss of about £8 million.

The board realizes that reporting such a heavy loss while on the receiving end of a bid will not encourage shareholders to remain loyal. But the defence document is bound to point out that after the traumatic events of recent months and various top-level management departures, the company is now on a growth course. The figures for last year will be represented as a tidying-up operation.

Investors will be keen to learn of the progress of the American fund management arm, NSR, which has attracted the predatory attentions of Tranwood.

Mr Nick Oppenheim, the financier who heads the Tran-

wood team, is keen to launch a flotation of NSR in the United States.

But Aitken Hume seems certain to cite US legal opinion to support its view that such a transfer would not be allowed.

Aitken Hume shareholders are likely to be offered the choice of an established management now released from the problems of the past and an opportunistic outsider keen to capitalize on its undoubted assets.

So far there has been no hint of an outsider or white knight making a rival offer. But once the Aitken Hume figures are out in the open, another bidder could emerge.

Buyouts in UK 'will top £2bn'

By Jeremy Warner

The value of management buyouts in Britain will top £2 billion this year, says Peat Marwick, the accountancy firm.

This compares with £40 million in 1980, when the notion of managers buying the unwanted subsidiaries of big companies - rather than selling or closing them - was in its infancy.

The practice has grown steadily since it gained publicity when a consortium of managers and employees bought National Freight for £50 million from the Government five years ago.

The value of buyouts rose to £230 million last year. And deals worth about £600 million have been completed so far this year.

Mr David Carter of Peat Marwick said he thought the total value could grow to more than £2 billion by the end of December.

Mr Carter was speaking on the occasion of the 50th British management buyout worth more than £10 million - the £21.6 million purchase of Raybeck, the clothing manufacturer and retailer.

He said total funds specifically set aside to finance buyouts now totalled about £500 million and this represented only a third of the total funds available for equity investment in buyouts.

The £2 billion forecast was based on the "modest assumption" that equity funds would be matched by loan and overdraft capital on a ratio of one to three.

Mr Carter said management buyouts were making a big contribution to the revival of the economy since they were freeing accomplished managers from the constraints of a remote head office.

Friedman criticizes Thatcher

By Graham Searjeant  
Financial Editor

The Thatcher and Reagan governments have only slowed the growth of public spending and government interference in the economy and have failed to reverse it, Professor Milton Friedman says in a study published today of the progress of free-market economics.

"The high hopes that many of us placed in the elections of Margaret Thatcher in Britain and Ronald Reagan in the United States have been reduced to only a limited extent."

Professor Friedman accepts that the turnaround in the size and scope of government started earlier in Britain and that Mrs Thatcher has made notable achievements in privatizing state industries and ending exchange control. But he argues that the only major reversal of policy have been in countries with collectivist governments, notably China.

In the United States, government spending last year was 38.5 per cent of national income plus transfer payments, compared with 14.8 per cent in 1930.

Professor Friedman criticizes the proliferation of new "voluntary" restraints as a cost of government.

"A particularly clear case is the so-called voluntary quotas on imports of Japanese cars introduced by the Reagan Administration in 1981. These restrictions have cost car buyers many billions of dollars, and yet they involved negligible government spending," he argues.

The *Unfinished Agenda: Essays on the political economy of government policy* in honour of Arthur Seldon, IEA £9.50.

Church investment income up to £93m

By Our Financial Editor

The investment income of the Church Commissioners rose by 11.7 per cent to £93.5 million last year, the Commissioners' report for 1985 shows.

The Church of England, which relies on the efforts of the Commissioners for most of its income, suffered heavily during the period when inflation outpaced investment returns and has been a leading beneficiary of the slowdown of price rises. In the past three years, investment income has grown by 34 per cent against a rise of 16 per cent in the retail price index.

The biggest provider is property, which produced £45 million last year against £41 million in 1984.

Stock exchange investment was the other big contributor, returning £38.8 million against £35.4 million in 1984. By the end of the year, the

Commissioners' Stock Exchange investment portfolio was worth almost £800 million. Property is valued at £977 million (£931 million in 1984) and mortgages and loans at £72 million (£65 million).

The Commissioners have now issued a specific statement on investment policy towards South Africa but maintain a general position that active management "implies a policy where financial considerations are paramount" within certain constraints.

Of last year's income, 82 per cent went on clergy stipends, pensions and housing. Parish and other contributions are now paying a higher proportion of clergymen's pay. The Commissioners' contribution has fallen from 54 per cent to 41 per cent since 1980.

Grand Met 'offered £600m for hotels'

Grand Metropolitan, increasingly tipped as a target for the next mega-bid, has reportedly been offered £600 million for its hotel business.

The group, which took the unprecedented step last week of meeting City institutions to discuss its future, is likely to reject the offer as insufficient.

The bidder is said to be the Los Angeles-based Trafalgar Holdings banking group. Whether the newly knighted head of Grand Metropolitan, Sir Stanley Gristead, would reject a higher offer is uncertain.

The group's Intercontinental Hotels chain spans six

continents and includes 96 hotels with more than 35,000 rooms in 46 countries. The London hotels include the Mayfair and the Britannia.

Trading profit of this business last year rose from £22 million to £37.6 million. The terrorist scares are bound to have hit the profitability of many of the European hotels this year.

In the City, there has been increasing criticism of Grand Metropolitan's lack of direction and strategy for the future which has led many observers to look closely at the break-up potential of the group.

The tobacco group Philip Morris is one name suggested as a possible bidder.

Tour firm to start airline

Owners Abroad, Britain's sixth biggest tour operator, is to set up a new holiday airline. Air 2000 is scheduled to start operations next May from Manchester using two leased Boeing 757 aircraft with Rolls-Royce engines, giving the state firm a £13 million order.

Mr Errol Cossey, the former managing director of Air Europe, will head 160 staff. Owners Abroad will own 76 per cent of the new airline and managers the remainder.

AA denial

The Automobile Association has denied reports that it plans to go public. It said it was considered a long time ago but it was decided there would be no advantage for customers.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet  
Nine guidelines for economic sanctions

Economic sanctions (sorry, Prime Minister, "measures") certainly have a long diplomatic pedigree. In 432 BC, Pericles half-starved the Megarians with a trade embargo. That little episode ended in war, which was precisely what the 20th century advocates of economic weapons hoped they might prevent. Sanctions were to be a substitute: butter, not guns would rule the world.

In 1919, President Woodrow Wilson epitomized this optimism: a nation that is boycotted, he opined, "is a nation that is in sight of surrender". The 20th century has dedicated a great deal of history to proving him wrong. Mrs Thatcher's South African dilemma has arisen at a moment when the cyclical reputation of the sanctions weapon is at a low point.

authors' seventh and eighth findings. These are that a rag-bag of companion policies (such as covert military action) do not markedly increase the chances of success, and nor does reliance on international co-operation.

No one could accuse Mrs Thatcher of ignoring the authors' ninth commandment: look before you leap. She should take note of their evidence that the least effective method is to slide gradually into the sanctions business, attempting to escalate the attack as time goes on. Their message on the best type of sanctions is, however, less clear.

Blocking exports to the victim is the easiest, but imposes the highest cost on the sanctioner (remember Britain is South Africa's third largest supplier); blocking imports from the target the most painful to him, but the least easy to enforce. Not every orange bears a truthful mark of origin.

Financial sanctions have proved effective, but mostly against small aid-dependent neighbours of the United States, where stick and carrot have been used together.

Towards larger countries, financial weapons are harder to use. The IIE does take the view that the drying-up of long-term credit helped to turn the political tide in Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesia; and that the controversial freeze on assets played a significant part in the affair of the Iranian hostages. But banks with large outstanding loans to target countries are vulnerable (although in Argentina, British banks were largely protected by the involvement of other countries' banks in joint loans).

Most crucially of all, money - even less than oranges - bears no mark of origin; and the dislocation of trade from capital flows in today's world makes it harder to control the two in tandem.

High marks

In theory, the importance of sanctions should increase naturally, as trade accounts for a rising proportion of national income worldwide. There has certainly been no shortage of attempts to apply them.

The Washington-based Institute for International Economics last year completed a study of 103 episodes since the beginning of the First World War, 68 of them involving the United States, and 21 involving Britain. The frequency has increased; the success rate seems to have fallen.

The authors offer, for the future, nine commandments. To begin with, don't have inflated expectations of what sanctions can achieve - a warning that should be obvious, but does not seem to be.

Sanctions have a poor record in altering military plans or major domestic policies. By contrast, they score considerable successes when allotted a deliberately modest or supporting role. The authors give quite high marks to the British exercise of sanctions against Argentina during the Falklands war.

Secondly, they work best against the weak or unstable; most recent American successes have been against small near-neighbours. US sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union have been ineffective or even (remember the pipeline row?) counter-productive.

The IIE's third rule of thumb is that it is more effective to invoke sanctions against allies than adversaries; and the closer the trade links, the greater the chance of success. It follows, fourth, that the greater the economic damage, the better; in the cases that the IIE scores as "successes", it calculates the cost to the victim averaged 2.3 per cent of national income, while failures imposed an average cost of barely more than half of one per cent.

What, fifth, of the cost to the sanctioner? "If you need to ask the price, you can't afford the yacht" - a gloomy message for an would-be sanctioner with an unemployment rate as high as Britain's.

Limited objectives, coupled with full-blooded sanctions, work best - a sixth point further reinforced by the

Essential role

Yet there remains an essential role for sanctions, as the IIE points out, filling the gap between weapons that are too massive (military) or too meagre (diplomatic).

It is in this gap that Mrs Thatcher now finds herself, where the "success" of sanctions is not to be measured only in terms of economic consequences in the target country but in political consequences at home. Witness Lloyd George, in 1935, on sanctions against Italy, which "came too late to save Abyssinia, but... just in the nick of time to save the Government".

Yet those now urging Mrs Thatcher on should remember Mussolini's response: to reply "with our discipline, with our sobriety, and with our spirit of sacrifice". It is rare that self-sacrifice is not required of the sanctioner too.

*Economic Sanctions Reconsidered*, Institute for International Economics, Washington. \$45

Sarah Hogg  
Economics Editor

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## ANALYSIS

# Chemicals keep Croda profits steady

Speciality chemicals is one of the glamour businesses of the 1980s, offering high growth rates and high returns on capital.

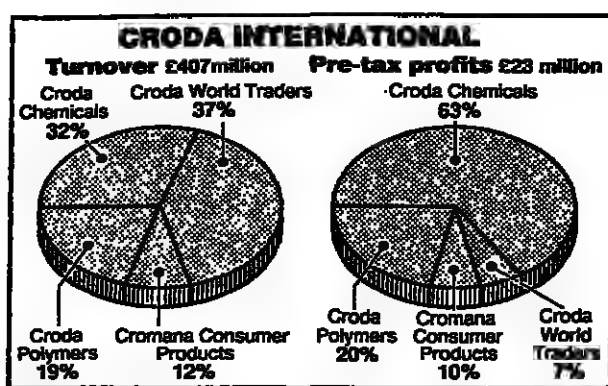
If there are any such businesses which have not already attracted a pack of hungry predators, they can be bought on earnings multiples in the 20s. Those quoted on the Stock Exchange command multiples in the high teens.

Croda International has long been thought of as a speciality chemicals company, but it stands on a price-earnings multiple of barely 13. Far from having a spectacular record, its profits growth is more usually described as solid, or even pedestrian.

The pie charts help to show why. Croda's performance is being dragged down by its activities outside the speciality chemicals area.

The main speciality chemicals company, Croda Chemicals International, has done well. It accounts for only 32 per cent of turnover, but contributes 63 per cent of profit. Return on capital employed is 28 per cent compared with an average of 20 per cent for the group.

Of Croda's three other divisions, Croda Polymers, with a return on capital of 20 per cent, is the closest to



being in speciality chemicals.

After the disposal of the loss-making inks business, it is active in three main areas: adhesives the prospects for growth are good, the market for paint is suffering from weak demand and the outlook for growth in graphic supplies to the printing industry is unexciting.

Cromano Consumer Products, recently expanded by two acquisitions — in cosmetics and toiletries — also has a food division. The return on capital employed is 15 per cent. Its recent performance has been impaired by the less profitable acquisitions. The objective is to turn these round as quickly as possible.

Least profitable is Croda World Traders which, says the chairman, Sir Frederick

Wood, "is receiving a lot of attention." Accounting for 37 per cent of turnover, it produces a mere 7 per cent of profit and a return on capital of only 10 per cent.

After the closure of Premier, the edible oil refining operation, Croda World Traders is a grouping of six companies which may have some similarities but which, in reality, have been put together for administrative purposes.

The two biggest sectors are the agricultural and hydrocarbons. The agricultural business is an example of vertical integration backwards into the source of supply. The company renders bone and other animal residue into fats and protein which, in turn, are used as

feedstock for Croda's other activities such as the manufacture of soap.

The concept of vertical integration is always alluring in that it appears to offer the prospect of securing basic feedstock at reasonable prices. It has not, however, in this instance protected Croda from the vagaries of the market place. Croda is part of the market, but the market is still beyond Croda's control.

The agricultural business can still make good money in the good years but when — as now — business turns downwards, it becomes difficult to make a profit in this highly competitive area.

The hydrocarbons business is based mainly on tar and bitumen, which are made into road building com-

pounds. Last year's bad summer weather cut into the road surfacing season, but new products helped to offset this. Performance, however, is barely satisfactory.

The bakery services business, which is most akin to speciality chemicals, is also one of Croda's most profitable, with the group's second highest rate of return on capital employed. After the sale of Premier some specialist operations — frying oils and blended fats — have been retained in bakery services to form the nucleus of a speciality edible oil business.

Of the remaining three sectors, two are involved mainly in honey trading and the third is an old-established company which processes oil for the paint industry. Hav-

ing already made several disposals — those in 1985 included inks and edible oils — Croda appears to be in no hurry to rationalize further. Sir Frederick intends to get performance, and businesses which are unsatisfactory will be made satisfactory.

This is likely to mean more of the same for shareholders. It appears that there has been nothing exceptional about the first six months of 1986.

Mr Martin Evans, chemicals analyst at County Securities, is forecasting pretax profits of £25 million for 1986, just 9 per cent ahead of 1985.

This may be enough to allow for a modest dividend increase, the first since 1982, when it was bumped up by 85 per cent from 3.75p net to 7p as part of Croda's defence against an unwelcome bid from Burnham.

Certainly shareholders should not be looking for a dividend increase at the interim stage. If the final is increased to give an 8p total, the dividend is still only covered 1.5 times.

The high dividend, combined with a big proportion of earnings from overseas sources, has meant that Croda has been unable to get relief for advance corporation tax on dividends, and the

company has built an £8.7 million ACT mountain. It will at last be able to write this off over the next two years, bringing down its average tax charge to 35 per cent in 1986.

Sir Frederick, who has been chairman since 1960, has not been in good health, and he is moving into semi-retirement, working virtually part time. His main aim is to ensure the smooth transfer of power in the company he has managed for 33 years.

Croda is looking for acquisitions all the time, but its chunky dividend makes a paper offer an expensive choice. Any bids would need to be made in cash. This would restrict the size of any purchase to between £10 million and £20 million.

The dividend, and Sir Frederick's vigorous style in defence, has kept Croda free from predatory attacks. But such is the level of demand for this kind of company that it must come under somebody's microscope at some stage.

Meanwhile, shareholders have the comfort of a 7.2 per cent gross yield, and the prospect of steady if unexciting growth.

Carol Ferguson

## COMPANY NEWS

**FERGABROOK GROUP:** Total dividend for 1985 cut from 3.2p to 1.2p. Turnover £40.84 million (£19.77 million). Loss before tax £1.75 million (£2.58 million profit). Loss per share 8.3p (earnings 12.8p). Proposals for the disposal of Clifford B McGuire and Lancaster and Winter will be put to an extraordinary meeting on July 7, together with plans to raise about £2 million by a rights issue of 12 per cent convertible, unsecured loan stock, 1992/97. The board estimates that in the first five months of 1986, the group made a pretax loss of £1.75 million.

**MATTHEW BROWN:** The company has agreed to sell the Trafalgar Hotel, Sarnesbury, for £2.8 million in cash to Vaux Group, owner of the Swallow Hotels Group. The deal reserves for Brown the tie on all draught beers and lagers and a selection of bottled products.

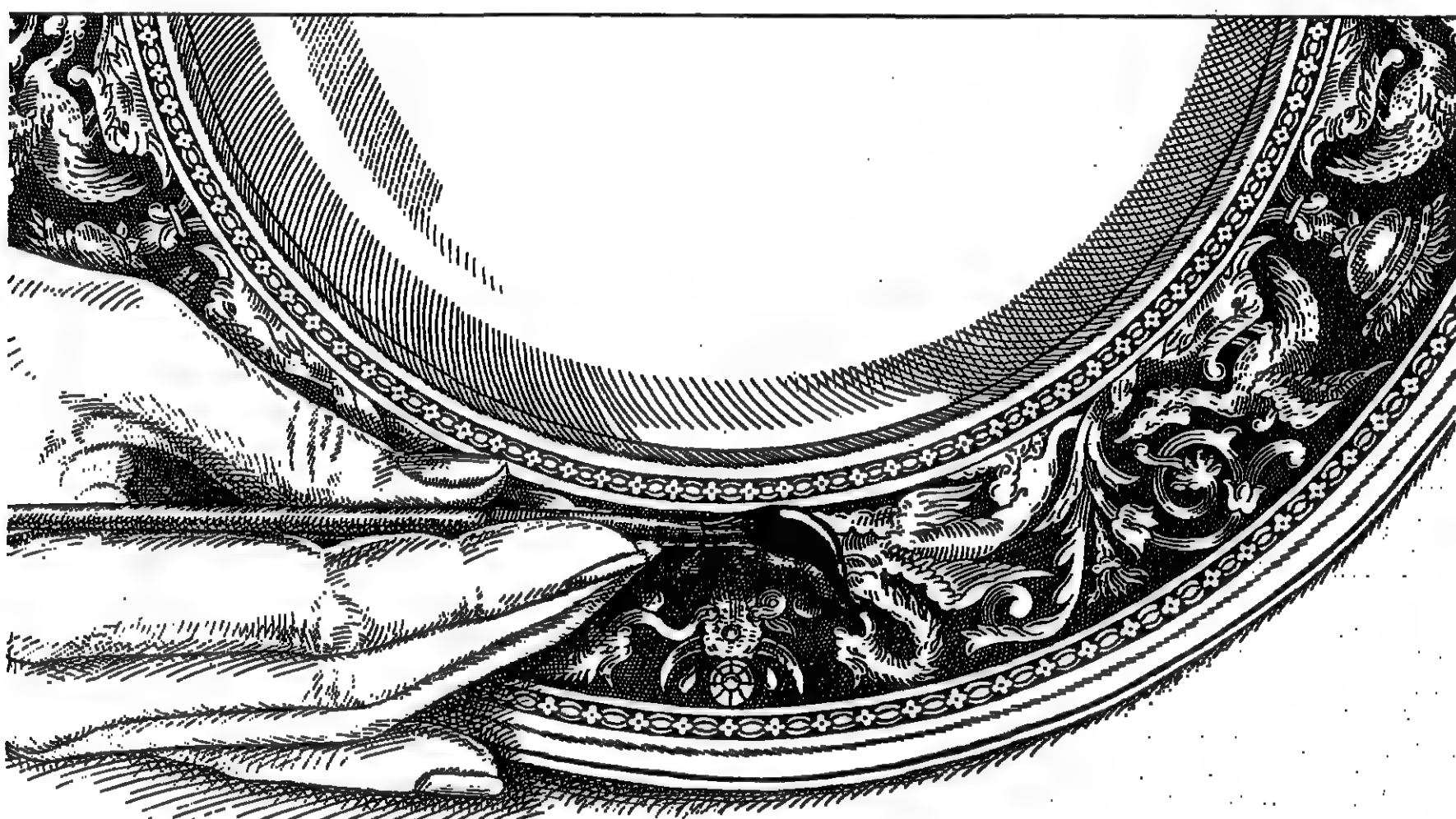
**JAMES FERGUSON:** Talks are on with Barlow Clowes and Partners which are expected to lead to the acquisition of the Barlow Clowes Gilt Income Plan business.

**MORGAN CRUCIBLE:** Sir James Spooner, the chairman, told the annual meeting that pretax profit for the first quarter of the current year is well up on last year and that order levels in most group areas are good.

**SOMINC:** Total dividend for the year to March 31, 1986, 2p (1.5p). Turnover £32.7 million (£30.6 million). Profit after all charges including tax — before extraordinary item — £71,000 (£31,000) and after extraordinary item £36,000 (nil).

**BOWLINGTON SECURITIES:** Year to March 31, 1986. Total dividend 0.715p (0.65p). Turnover £6.77 million (£8.68 million). Pretax profit £820,000 (£769,000). Earnings per share 5.94p (5.49p).

## AGAIN, RECORD RESULTS FROM WEDGWOOD.



## THE PATTERN OF GROWTH CONTINUES.

**T**HE directors of Wedgwood announce a further increase in sales, profit and dividends for the year to 29th March 1986.

Profit before taxation was £19.5 million as against £15.1 million in 1984/85, an increase of 29%.

Earnings per share were 30.6p compared with 21.2p in 1984/85 and 14.6p in the year before that.

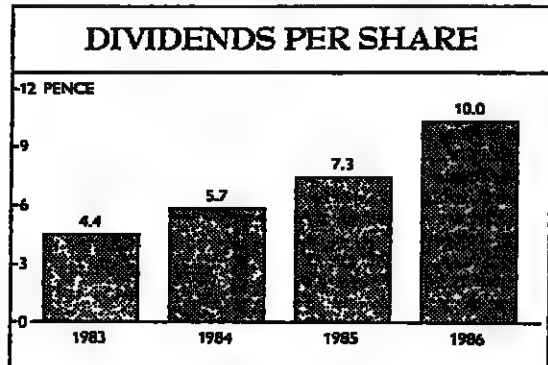
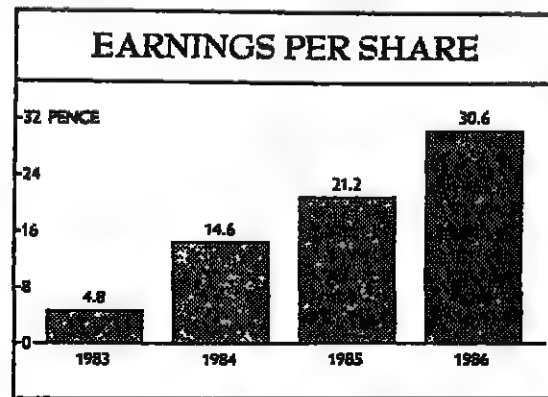
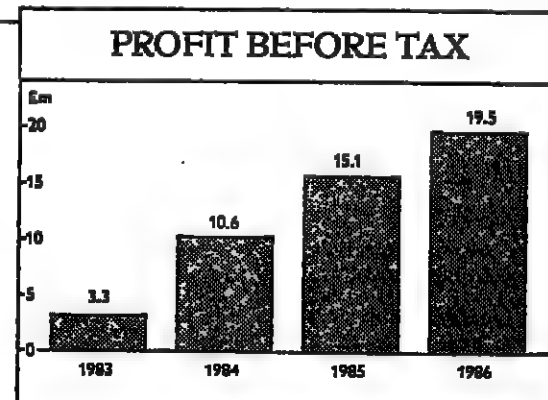
As a result of the strengthening of sterling against major foreign currencies sales at £152 million have progressed more than appears from the bald figures. Home market sales increased by 13% and sales overseas increased by 7%.

There has been an excellent start to the current year and the order book remains strong.

The continuing growth pattern has encouraged the directors to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 7 pence per share on the share capital as increased by the rights issue. This makes a total of 10 pence for the year compared with 7.25p last year.

An outstandingly successful performance has substantially increased the group's share of the home market and for the second year running record sales figures were achieved in Australia, Canada and Japan.

The United States company has



retained its strong position in what is still by far the group's most important and most competitive export market.

Holland enjoyed a record year and Italy and France have progressed strongly.

The prolific manner in which new product ranges have been created by our design team and introduced in world markets, has played an important part in the group's increasing turnover and profitability.

The capital expenditure programme announced at the time of the rights issue is well advanced and in addition there have been further developments in combining craftsmanship with modern technology. Tableware as well as giftware is now being fast fired with considerable savings in energy and other costs.

The company is full of health and vigour. We have a highly motivated and skilled workforce, a strong professional management team, sound investment in our factories and a marketing strength at home and overseas which is without parallel in our industry. The directors are looking for further improvement in trading results in 1986/87.

*Extracts from the Report and Accounts for the year to 29th March 1986 and the statement to shareholders by Sir Arthur Bryan, Chairman.*

# Wedgwood

228 YEARS OF NEW IDEAS. AND MORE ON THE WAY.

If you would like a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts, please write to The Secretary, Wedgwood plc, Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent, ST12 0ES.

## Euro ministers to debate law change

Brussels (AP-Dow Jones) — Finance ministers of the European Economic Community are expected to discuss for the first time today a proposal to strengthen the community law guaranteeing the freedom of certain capital movements in Europe.

The proposal, drafted by the European Commission, would upgrade European law in three areas — the extension of commercial credits, investments in unlisted companies and the use of national capital markets by non-residents to finance investment.

Commission officials say that the proposal is designed to spur European governments to accelerate their dismantlement of foreign exchange restrictions and lay the ground for a unified European capital market. In practice, however, it will mean encouraging change in both France and Italy, one source said.

The finance ministers are not expected to take a decision

on the proposal until later this year. But Monday's talks could reveal how eager the French and Italian governments are to embrace more reforms, said one source.

France has already eliminated important foreign exchange restrictions this year, including its *devise titre* system for transactions in foreign securities.

Meanwhile, Italy has relaxed restrictions on Italian investment in foreign currency-denominated securities. But the Italian measures fall short of what many commission officials believe to be economically possible for that country.

With a current account balance of payments surplus equal to 1 per cent of its gross domestic product expected for 1986, Italy is in a position to remove more of its capital controls, these officials say.

"The Italian government has not said much, and we are all a bit anxious to hear what they have to say," said one source.

## EEC to consider farm tariffs against US

EEC foreign ministers are to consider today a list of farm products that could become the target of tariffs or quotas in a growing trade dispute with the United States.

They include wheat, rice, corn gluten feed, soya cake and almonds.

The dispute has arisen because of restrictive measures taken by Spain and Portugal since they joined the Community in January.

On March 1 Spain introduced a variable tariff on imports of corn and sorghum which the Americans say would effectively shut out US producers from the Spanish market.

The Commissioner for External Affairs, Sir Willy de Clercq, will ask EEC ministers

to approve the list of products. It could become the core of a retaliatory move should the Reagan Administration decide to impose restrictions on imports from Europe on July 1.

But diplomatic sources said it was unlikely that ministers would give the Commission power to act on its own in response to any US trade measures.

Any retaliatory move by the EEC would first have to be approved by the member states.

The EEC and the US have been holding talks in the context of the general agreement on tariffs and trade (gat) in a bid to resolve the dispute, but the discussions, so far, haven't yielded any results.



### BEARER DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS

On 10 April 1986 the Ford Motor Company declared a 3 for 2 STOCK SPLIT in the form of a 50 per cent STOCK DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of the Company to Stockholders of Record 2 May 1986.

B.D.R.'s representing UNITS of 1/20th of a full common share in the denominations of 1; 5; 10; 50; 100; and 500 will be available for distribution about 16 June 1986.

The Board of Directors also declared a CASH DIVIDEND of 82.5 cents (gross) per share, on the Company's Common Stock outstanding prior to the STOCK DIVIDEND.

Accordingly, in respect of the Bearer Depositary Receipts the following distribution will become payable on or after 16 June 1986.

Gross Distribution per Unit	4.12500 cents
Less 15% U.S.A. Withholding Tax	0.61875 cents

Converted at 1.52	3.50625 cents
	= 20.023067434

Claims should be lodged with the DEPOSITARY, National Westminster Bank PLC, Stock Office Services, 3rd Floor, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EL.

In addition to the usual form for claiming cash, a special form exists for claiming stock. Both forms should be completed and are obtainable from the above address.

United Kingdom Banks and Members of the Stock Exchange should mark payment of the 'STOCK AND CASH' dividends in the appropriate square on the back of the certificate.

All other claimants must complete the special forms and present these at the above address together with the certificate(s) for marking by the National Westminster Bank PLC. Postal applications cannot be accepted.

Date: 9 June 1986







# Inflation prospects 'worsening'

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The sharp fall in the rate of inflation to 2.8 per cent raises the question of whether inflation has come good too soon. Economists now see trouble for the Government in the likely profile of inflation over the next two years.

After dipping again this month, the rate is set to steady around 3 per cent until summer 1987.

After that, with the first-round effects of lower oil prices having come through, mortgage rates less helpful and strong growth in earnings continuing, it will head upwards, probably into the 4 per cent to 5 per cent range.

"Things start to look rather bad after next summer," Mr Keith Skeoch, chief economist at James Capel, said. "From the point of view of the economy, the general election

has to take place then."

Some analysts already claim to have detected an attempt to keep base rates high this year, to produce better inflation numbers when they eventually fall.

This is taking too Machiavellian a view, but can be argued via the exchange rate. In rejecting entry into the European Monetary System last Tuesday, Mrs Thatcher said: "To do so would deny us an option which we have at the moment. When you get speculation against sterling, there are only two ways of dealing with it."

"One is using up precious reserves, and secondly, by sharply putting up the interest rate. One is denied the option of taking the strain on the exchange rate."

The Treasury is now keen to

emphasize the retail price index, excluding mortgage rates. A year ago, the published inflation rate was 7 per cent or, excluding mortgage interest rates, just over 5 per cent.

Last month, the effect was in the opposite direction, recorded inflation of 2.8 per cent becoming 3.1 per cent when mortgage rates are excluded.

Leaving out the sharp fall in petrol prices, the underlying inflation rate has probably moved down from between 3 per cent and 4 per cent. But, even on this measure, it is likely to turn up from next summer.

There is also the puzzle of when and if high rates of broad money growth will feed through to higher inflation.

The 3 per cent sterling M3

jump in the May banking month now looks to be in large part explained by a sharp rundown in non-residents' sterling deposits, according to Mr Robert Thomas, chief economist at Greenwell-Montagu. But this leaves the strong increases of earlier months.

There has been a big build-up of liquidity in the economy. This money cannot be expected to remain idle indefinitely.

The counterpart of strong broad money growth has been seen in asset prices. It may also explain strong growth in earnings.

If, as some monetarists argue, the money will eventually spill over into inflation in the goods market, the City forecasts of a gentle rise in the inflation rate could prove too optimistic.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

### STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range	Market rates close	1 month	3 months
London	1.5137-1.5200	1.5137-1.5200	0.28-0.30p	0.28-0.30p
N York	2.0881-2.1111	2.0881-2.1111	0.28-0.30p	0.28-0.30p
Brussels	3.7720-3.7942	3.7720-3.7942	0.28-0.30p	0.28-0.30p
Amsterdam	3.7720-3.7942	3.7720-3.7942	0.28-0.30p	0.28-0.30p
Frankfurt	3.7720-3.7942	3.7720-3.7942	0.28-0.30p	0.28-0.30p
Geneva	3.7720-3.7942	3.7720-3.7942	0.28-0.30p	0.28-0.30p
Paris	3.7720-3.7942	3.7720-3.7942	0.28-0.30p	0.28-0.30p
Stocking	2.7591-2.7850	2.7591-2.7850	0.28-0.30p	0.28-0.30p

Stocking index compared with 1772 was down at 75.9 (day range 75.5-75.5).



on weight

important. The company is investing substantial resources in washing, grading and packaging plant to ensure the products are sent to the supermarket shelves in the best possible condition. Cold-storage facilities ensure an adequate supply of fresh produce.

The recent interim results show profits marginally down on the previous year, but the very difficult background of the market is likely to result in a recovery in the next few months. The company continues to have a steady growth prospect.

Isabel Unwin  
The author is a member of the Institute of Company Secretaries.

## Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have your overall or a share of the total daily price money saved. If you are a winner, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Share Price	Dividend
1	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
2	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
3	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
4	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
5	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
6	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
7	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
8	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
9	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
10	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
11	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
12	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
13	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
14	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
15	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
16	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
17	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
18	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
19	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
20	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
21	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
22	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
23	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
24	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
25	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
26	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
27	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
28	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
29	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
30	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
31	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
32	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
33	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
34	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
35	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
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37	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
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45	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
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48	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
49	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
50	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
51	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
52	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
53	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
54	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
55	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
56	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
57	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
58	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
59	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
60	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
61	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
62	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
63	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
64	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
65	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
66	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
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71	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
72	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
73	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
74	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
75	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
76	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
77	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
78	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
79	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
80	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
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82	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
83	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
84	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
85	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
86	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
87	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
88	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
89	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
90	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
91	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
92	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
93	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
94	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
95	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05
96	British Airways	Air	1.00	0.05
97	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00	0.05
98	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00	0.05
99	British Steel	Steel	1.00	0.05
100	British Sugar	Sugar	1.00	0.05

Please be sure to take account of any price changes.

Weekly Dividend					
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £3,000 in Saturday's newspaper.					
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat

BRITISH FUNDS					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

SHORTS (Under Five Years)					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

UNDATED					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

INDEX-LINKED					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

BANKS DISCOUNT HP					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

ELECTRICALS					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

CINEMAS AND TV					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

DRAPERY AND STORES					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

INDUSTRIALS A-D					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

HOTELS AND CATERERS					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

FOODS					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

FINANCE AND LAND					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

E-K					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

INSURANCE					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

LEISURE					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

MINING					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

L-R					
Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

# Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end June 27. Settlement day July 7.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Company	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend	Share Price	Dividend

BREWERIES					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

BUILDINGS AND ROADS					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

CINEMAS AND TV					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

DRAPERY AND STORES					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

INDUSTRIALS A-D					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

HOTELS AND CATERERS					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

FOODS					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

FINANCE AND LAND					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

E-K					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

INSURANCE					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

LEISURE					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

MINING					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

L-R					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

S-Z					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

OIL					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

OVERSEAS TRADERS					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

PROPERTY					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

SHIPPING					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

SHOES AND LEATHER					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

TEXTILES					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

TOBACCO					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

BREWERIES					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

BUILDINGS AND ROADS					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

CINEMAS AND TV					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend

DRAPERY AND STORES					
Company	Share Price	Dividend	Company	Share Price	Dividend



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**PERSONNEL PLUS £10,000**

Work for the most senior man in the major P.C. and enjoy liaison with people in the public eye as well as own areas of responsibility on the personnel side. 100/50 skills needed.

Please call Debbie Barwick Area Friend, Josh Osborne or Eileen Richardson, 8 am - 6.30 pm

409 2393 RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
110 NEW BOND ST. LONDON W1

## A Time to Temp

What do you look for from temporary work? High rewards, certainly — but more besides! The question is valid, because in today's market, you do have a choice. Our own temporaries form an exclusive, high calibre team: our clientele amongst the most prestigious in London. With good skills, quite frankly you can make good money anywhere. But if you want the best, in every sense, then give me a call. Sara Dyson, on 01-493 5787.

Gordon Yates Ltd.  
35 Old Bond Street, London W1  
(Recruitment Consultants)

## NO SHORTHAND £10,000

An interesting opportunity exists to work for two dynamic consultants in a well-known international Management Consultancy in W1. Preparing presentations and client liaison are just some of your responsibilities in this varied and interesting job, where your self-motivation and eye for detail will be greatly appreciated. If you are 20-25 with accurate audio/copy typing 50+ and two years sec. exp., please call us on

437 6032  
**HOBSTONES**  
21-22 Kings Road

## CAROLINE KING

PERSONNEL & PR £11,000

Deal with the press, help with executive recruitment and be more of an assistant than secretary to this top American executive. An excellent chance to feel really involved and 'use the grey matter' 50 wpm typing and WP experience essential.

**HIGH-FLYING FASHION £10,500**

Excellent speeds and a strong personality together with elegance and a sense of style are essential qualities needed for this job at this international fashion house. Organise everything from charity balls to board level meetings.

**ENJOY SOCIALISING? £9,500**

Join this fun but extremely professional firm of chartered surveyors in Berkeley Square. This partner is more interested in someone with lots of personality than fast typing. Lots of lunches and social doos to organise too! 50 wpm typing and rusty shorthand useful.

Please telephone: 01-499 8070

46 Old Bond Street London W1

CAROLINE KING SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

## Elizabeth Hunt

READ THE NEWS  
£8,500 - £11,000

A new quality newspaper about to be launched is looking for secretaries in arts, home news and features. You should be team spirited, well organised and have 100% of initiative. Broad new specialist offices and 5 weeks. 60 wpm typing needed. Material preferred.

**A VINTAGE YEAR £10,500**

Based in the City, join this well known consumer company as secretary to their sales director. You will totally organise his office, set up travel arrangements and conferences, enjoying a full PA role. Free products and superb subsidised lunch. 100/50 skills and WP experience useful.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants  
23 College Hill London EC4A 3SD

## Elizabeth Hunt

PROMOTIONS

£10,000

Join this very successful W1 PR consultancy as secretary to a young, extrovert board director. He is in charge of a range of interesting clients and needs you to take over all office administration. Lively, informal social atmosphere. 80/50 skills needed.

**CHEQUE THIS OUT to £11,000**

A leading international investment bank based in the heart of Mayfair seeks a professional and experienced secretary to their personnel manager. You'll act as very much an assistant and enjoy a full PA role. Sumptuous offices and good benefits. 80/80 skills and WP experience essential and preferably 'A' level English.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants  
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 0E4D 3SD

## MUSIC LOVER?

European operation of a major US Record Company is moving its head office to London and has asked us to recruit several secretaries. Their various vacancies range from product marketing, handling artists, arranging tours and promotion right through to working in the classical music division. We are seeking bright enthusiastic people, aged 22+ with good sec skills (80/50+) who are prepared to get totally involved in this exciting world.

Call us now on 01-489 6586

**The GROSVENOR Bureau**

## PUBLIC RELATIONS to £11,000

For the PA with experience in PR, this is a rare opportunity to utilise your abilities in a genuine career move. Handling the publisher of a prestigious glossy magazine you will take on your own role - writing press releases, liaising with agencies etc. Skills of 100/50 required.

**CHAMPAGNE COCKTAILS £8500**

As PA/Sec to the Marketing Director of the world famous French champagne company you will organise promotional events and functions. With a formal secretarial training and some experience you will participate in regular meetings and develop your sales forecasting/organising skills. Ages 18-34, 90/50 skills are required.

Please call: 629 8863

**HODGE RECRUITMENT**

## BI-LINGUAL PA £9,500 + BONUS

A rapidly expanding company conducting luxury bathroom is seeking a bright, enthusiastic PA with fluent German, French and preferably, a working knowledge of Italian. This challenging position requires an energetic person who is looking for job responsibility and involvement to assist the Chairman and Export Sales Director.

Salary £9,500 p.a.

Please send cv to:  
Mr. M. Miles,  
J C D Creations Ltd.,  
16 Paddington Green,  
London W2 1LG.  
OR TELEPHONE:  
01-262 2612

## MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY £9,500 p.a. plus staff discount

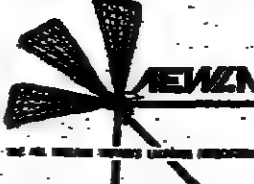
Work as part of a busy team at our prestigious Mayfair offices. We are a Property Development Company who require a short-hand and audio secretary (age 21 - 28) with a sense of responsibility (and a sense of humour!).

Telephone for an interview

Paula Wallace on 01-409 2322  
Dixons Commercial Properties Ltd  
(Part of the Dixons Group plc)

## PROPERTY CHELSEA

Expanding Residential Letting Agency needs first class secretary to join friendly, young team. Must be hard working and flexible. Loss of client contact £7,500+ Send full CV to:  
Ore-Ewing Associates  
110 - 212 Kings Road  
London SW8



## CHIEF EXECUTIVE - WOMEN'S LACROSSE

The All England Women's Lacrosse Association (AEWLA) is seeking a Chief Executive to run its HQ in London and to take executive responsibility in the day to day administration of women's lacrosse in England.

Applicants should have sound administrative experience, typing ability and be familiar with modern office technology. Ability to communicate effectively with the Association's voluntary workforce is essential.

Salary scale £9,500 - £11,500 p.a. inclusive.

Applications should be made in writing, enclosing a typed curriculum vitae, to:

Mrs J Cantell  
Chief Executive  
AEWLA  
16 Upper Woburn Place  
London WC1H 0QJ

Closing date for applications: Friday 4th July  
Interviews will be held Tuesday 15th July.

## BETTER PAY

We have increased our rates for ALL temporary positions, so call us now if you are a:

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There has never been a better time to temp with Kelly Girl.

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183 New Bond St, W1

01-489 3051

82-82 Fenchurch St, EC3

01-480 8367

240 High Holborn, WC1

01-242 1532

45 South Molton St, W1

01-629 6621



## COMPUTER SEC/ADMIN £10,000

SW3 - female office, young environment and professional placements will be the reward to someone with a strong financial background at Director level. Excellent shorthand skills and the ability to learn all facets, are essential as is a flair for organisation. You will be organising, coordinating etc.

Call Joanne

## AMERICAN BROKERS

Traders Back-up Assistant

£10,000 p.a.

Young ambitious second-years or excellent college leavers are sought by a City based dynamic Securities House to assist with all-day duties on the Trading Floor. Secretarial skills would be an asset but 70% of your time will be occupied with admin alone!

Call Mary Holland

ZARAK HAY ASSOCIATES (REC CONS)

01-438 8205/01-628 0494

## THE WORK SHOP

## Get Into Colour

to £8,500

Great opening for a young sec. with this advisory body in the world of fashion cosmetics and perfumery. This is a friendly, easy-going environment where the needs of the job come first and everyone works as a team. Mayfair-based, you will enjoy beautiful offices and early salary review. Confident, outgoing personality and minimum 18 months' experience requested. Age 20+. Please call 01-409 1232.

Recruitment Consultants

## THE NATIONAL TRUST SECRETARY TO EXHIBITIONS MANAGER

A responsible secretary with initiative is required to join the Exhibition Team of the National Trust to commence work on 1 September 1986. Based at its London Head Office, duties include the general running of the office, organisation of small displays. The post would be suitable for a graduate with good secretarial skills.

Salary range: £7,000 - £7,600 Per Annum

Please write, enclosing CV, to:

Miss Elizabeth Allworth  
Personnel Section  
The National Trust  
38 Queen Anne's Gate  
London, SW1E 9AS  
Closing date: 7 July 1986.

## THE WORK SHOP

## Cuddle up to a WP...

You know how it is. You should learn more about WP. A new system. An extra language. But how? Look no further: As a Work Shop temp you can enjoy one-to-one training — in a friendly and unburied environment — across a wide range of WP systems.

The training is free. And afterwards you earn more. Sounds OK? Then call me, Sue Cooke, today on 01-409 1232.

Recruitment Consultants

## EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

required for small West End firm of Surveyors and Valuers. Successful applicant will be working for two Partners dealing primarily with property investment and development. WP experience would be an advantage. Good salary offered.

Apply to Julian Arundel, William H Brown Mills & Wood, 15 Albemarle Street, London W1. Telephone 01-499 5281

## UK ADMINISTRATOR

Financial consultancy firm urgently requires an efficient and intelligent person to organise and develop the office administration of their rapidly expanding UK team of consultants. Suitable candidates are likely to be 25+ with several years administration experience and the ability to work on their own initiative with minimal supervision. Previous experience of organising seminars or promotional/marketing events would also be desirable. Salary will be commensurate with experience and ability but will be circa £9,000.

Please apply in writing with a full CV to:  
Glenn Stone, Cliffe Services Ltd, Heron House, 10 Dean Farrar St, London SW1H 0DX or ring Simone Lee on 01-222 3438 for an informal discussion. (Closing date 27th June 1986, no agencies please).

## SECRETARY PA/AUDIO TO SENIOR PARTNER £10,000+

Must have excellent typing for heavy workload, WP experience. Responsible for travel arrangements, etc. Charming firm of Chartered Accountants based in City.

**JOBFIELD LTD.**  
01-469 0404.

## BE THE TOPS IN THE CITY

**PERSONNEL SEC. £9,000+ 15%**  
Outstanding chance to get involved in Personnel Admin. and Graduate Recruitment as secretary in the hub of the personnel dept. age mid 20s. Handy shorthand, accurate penwork. Mortgage subsidy. £1.50 p.d. Lvs. Free BUPA etc.

**AN ORGANISER £10,000**

Spend 75% of the time organising, liaising and chasing then handle the correspondence and reports. Polished person please to go places with lady director of high flying venture capital company. Mid 20s. 8/H useful.

**COMMUNICATIONS £9,000 at 21**  
Enjoy six weeks' holiday and deal with VIPs the rest of the year! Lots of organising and planning contact with General Managers office. You'll be bright and articulate. With A levels. 80/50 wpm.

**USE YOUR GERMAN! £9,000**

European Managers are nice but need lots of subtle organising in major company in Victoria. Liaise with Germany, handle all there arrangements and use their IBM PC. Good penwork. Age early 20s. 100/50 wpm.

**LOVE COMPUTERS! £8,500**

Play with computers all day in Computer Services dept. of international oil co. Its plush offices set up to begin, run off reports and admin. If you're a good secretary! Age early 20s. HBS 830/430.

**Love+Tate** 01-283 0111

Appointments

## FAST GROWING COMPUTER COMPANY IN SOUTH KENSINGTON REQUIRES CAPABLE, WELL TRAINED SECRETARY.

Must have top class skills and all-round office experience, capable of dealing with senior executives. Opportunity to be part of developing small business. Must be prepared to take active part in daily routine of office. Salary £9,000 negotiable. Please apply with CV, setting out experience. To Microe For Managers, 149 Gloucester Road, London SW7 4TH.

## SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT £10,000

The Chief Executive of an international Warg company which is to be based in Chislehurst, Gloucestershire requires a Secretary/Personal Assistant.

An articulate, well grounded person with sound secretarial qualifications and experience to include wordprocessing is required. Foreign languages, particularly Italian and/or French, will be considered as advantages and preference given to those applicants.

Detailed written applications should include experience to date as well as personal history. Interviews will take place in London and Gloucester. Write to:

P. A.  
Rex Manor Consultants  
Yanworth House,  
Yanworth, Cheltenham, GL54 3LQ

## SECRETARY £11,000 p.a. + BENEFITS

Experienced secretary, aged 28+, required to work for two Directors within a major private company near St. James's Park.

A high standard of secretarial skills including shorthand, efficiency and smart appearance are essential for this demanding position.

Please apply with full CV, to

Maggie McIntosh  
246 Cuthbert Place  
London SW1E 6EY  
Ref: FRM/TP/L

## SECRETARY

Required by an established Fashion Manufacturer for two busy Directors. This top position requires the best of secretarial and organisational skills. For details of this exciting position please contact

Wendy Swaby or Maureen Gallagher on 402 6651

Alfred Marks Recruitment Consultants

230 Edgware Road, London W2

Ask ALFRED MARKS

## STEP INTO PR

Fast moving West End PR agency seeks to recruit three secretaries. Excellent typing skills required but no shorthand. Agency experience and knowledge of Wang WP an advantage.

If you enjoy a young, hectic environment call:

Sarah Stanton

01-734 6020

Salary neg. see (No agencies)

## PA/SECRETARY TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

Required for active company operating from new offices in Battersea. We require someone who is flexible, with initiative, self assurance and motivation. Good administrative and organisational skills are essential, together with good shorthand and typing. Outgoing personality, an ability to communicate and a sense of humour desirable. Preferred age 25-35. Attractive salary and conditions. Please apply with CV to: Mering Medley, Thermal Systems Ltd, 248 York Road, Battersea, London SW11 3SS or telephone 01-300 1500

JPV101350



## LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

## UK ADMINISTRATOR

The company has a long history of providing administrative services to a wide range of clients. We are now looking for a highly motivated and experienced individual to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the company, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and effectively. We offer a competitive salary and benefits package, and the opportunity for professional growth and development. If you are interested in this position, please send your CV to: **UK ADMINISTRATOR**, c/o The Times, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 6JF.

## SECRETARY PA/AUDIO SENIOR PARTNER

**£10,000+**

Have excellent experience for best and WP experience. Responsible for the day-to-day running of the company. We are looking for a highly motivated and experienced individual to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the company, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and effectively. We offer a competitive salary and benefits package, and the opportunity for professional growth and development. If you are interested in this position, please send your CV to: **SECRETARY PA/AUDIO SENIOR PARTNER**, c/o The Times, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 6JF.

## OBFIELD LTD.

**01-469 0404.**

## THE TOPS IN THE CITY

**PERSONNEL SEC. £20,000 +**

Are you looking for a challenging and rewarding career? We are looking for a highly motivated and experienced individual to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the company, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and effectively. We offer a competitive salary and benefits package, and the opportunity for professional growth and development. If you are interested in this position, please send your CV to: **THE TOPS IN THE CITY**, c/o The Times, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 6JF.

## YOUR GERMAN

**£10,000**

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## COMPUTERS

**£10,000**

Are you looking for a challenging and rewarding career? We are looking for a highly motivated and experienced individual to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the company, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and effective. We offer a competitive salary and benefits package, and the opportunity for professional growth and development. If you are interested in this position, please send your CV to: **COMPUTERS**, c/o The Times, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 6JF.

## Tate

**01-233 0111**

## GROWING COMPANY IN SOUTH

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**PABLE, WELL TRAINED SECRETARY.**

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## PERSONAL ASSISTANT

**£10,000**

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## ST JAMES'S

**ANTIQUE GALLERY**

Is looking for a bi-lingual Secretary. Italian an advantage. Age 20-30. Some interest in antiques. Salary according to age and experience. 9.30-5.30.

Please telephone 01-839 7664

## PARSONS GREEN

**TWO VACANCIES**

Advertising agency seeks experienced secretary for busy client service department. All round, professional, with excellent communication skills. Salary negotiable according to age & experience. Please send CV to: **PARSONS GREEN**, c/o The Times, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 6JF.

## SECRETARY

**£10,000**

Are you looking for a challenging and rewarding career? We are looking for a highly motivated and experienced individual to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the company, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and effectively. We offer a competitive salary and benefits package, and the opportunity for professional growth and development. If you are interested in this position, please send your CV to: **SECRETARY**, c/o The Times, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 6JF.

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Action-packed days await you as one of our lively, busy, young temps. We offer excellent rates, constant work, super clients, a friendly team and a caring, personal approach. If you have skills of 80/100 sh or audio, 50+ typ and WP, and are 18-25, call us now.

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With Sherrill Software Ltd

**£9,500 + benefits**

We are the leading UK IBM Agents for the System 36/38 providing our customers with computer software solutions. Based at Oxford Circus we require a Marketing Assistant, preferably with a good secretarial background to work in Market Research.

Please contact Maureen Coyne on 434 4155.

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Young and friendly Commercial Department require capable secretary with audio/WP experience. Must have good telephone manner. Excellent working conditions. Terms by negotiation.

Contact Mrs Morgan on 01-946 7700

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**£10,000 - £12,000**

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New Fund Manager from the States needs an excellent well educated, PA/Secretary to provide first class support. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the company, ensuring that all administrative tasks are completed efficiently and effectively. We offer a competitive salary and benefits package, and the opportunity for professional growth and development. If you are interested in this position, please send your CV to: **ALL-ROUNDER**, c/o The Times, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 6JF.

01-831 2401

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Requires experienced medical secretary. Shorthand and audio necessary. Salary negotiable.

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01-832 3883

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**£8,000**

Join this world famous cosmetic and fragrance house and assist their recruitment manager. Totally organized training sessions for new consultants from start to finish. A good telephone and team spirit are essential. Beautiful offices, subsidised lunch and free products. 50 wpm typing ability needed, shorthand useful.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants

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for medical directors in W1 area. Age 30-45. Salary negotiable.

Contact 01-587 2136 (No agencies)

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**£9,000**

Historic Buildings. Excellent opportunity to get fully involved in co-ordinating the conservation of historic buildings. Research information about the area, including a wide range of national resources. Full secretarial support to the Council which includes extensive liaison with University departments and research institutions. Phone Pam Roberts 01-525 5253

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This expanding Merchant Bank requires a bright, ambitious, energetic and experienced Personnel PA to join the staff department working for the Head of Personnel. Candidates should be looking to make a career in this field and consequently must possess excellent communication skills (100/100). A calm, confident and organized individual with an eye for detail and a commitment to excellence. A full degree education preferred. Age 22-28.

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## PUBLIC RELATIONS

**£10,000**

Senior PA to assist top Director. High volume of client liaison and admin back-up. Attend meetings and press functions. Dealing with highly confidential work. 90/50. Based in West End.

493 8676

or after 7pm

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Duke St. Rec Cons

## PAY/SECRETARY TO MD

**c. £11,500+**

City based company requires class PA/Secretary to run the Managing Director's office. To provide full and efficient secretarial/financial support. The successful candidate should be educated to at least A level standard, have minimum skills of 100/100, and be a team player. They must be a person of initiative and a good communicator. Please send CV to: **PAY/SECRETARY TO MD**, c/o The Times, 1, The Quadrant, London WC2N 6JF.

01-831 2401

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Recruitment and Training Consultants

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# A job that makes statistics talk

The work of an actuary is a mystery to most people. Beryl Dixon examines the scope and opportunities offered by this profession.



Few people know what an actuary does, and most of those probably hold two popular conceptions. One, that actuaries are well paid, and two, that they shut themselves away from mankind spending their days peering at life expectancy tables.

The first is true. The career, while not reaching the heights of some current City salaries, can be lucrative. And the second? Given that the Institute of Actuaries defines the work as "applying theories of probability and compound interest and statistical techniques to practical problems," it does not sound wildly exciting.

But "No" says John Waugh of the Institute. "In pure research one could be a hermit with a computer, but nearly all actuaries must be able to communicate with clients or colleagues."

The truth is that like most jobs, there is no standard profile. Much actuarial work is concerned with long-term financial contracts such as life assurance or pension schemes. Sixty per cent of actuaries work for insurance companies, with a further 20 per cent in consulting practices, 10 per cent in pensions and insurance broking, and the remainder divided between the Stock Exchange, the Government Actuary's Department, industry, commerce and lecturing. Some of these engage in pure research; others are managers.

Consultants are constantly talking to clients. Senior actuaries in companies must be able to express themselves at management meetings. The "appointed" actuary in a life office needs to explain things to colleagues unfamiliar with statistics. This is a problem common to all actuaries, many at senior management level. Top managers who are experts in their own fields but not at home with mathematics, may resent any implied superiority on the part of the actuary.

It is a small profession. About 1,500 qualified actuaries work in the UK and between 700 and 800 British actuaries in other countries. But given the present shortfall at all levels, good actuaries have no difficulty in selecting the right company and the right environment. Many move from straight actuarial work into general management and many are directors of their companies.

With the highest percentage of actuaries employed in insurance companies, most begin in one. Here they are

responsible for evaluating risks, costs and investment returns, and for ensuring that the company has sufficient funds to cover payments. An "appointed" actuary in every company has a statutory duty to certify that life funds are solvent.

Those in consultancy partnerships can expect to advise clients ranging from the large company pensions manager to the small life assurance company without its own actuary or large one considering merging different life assurance funds and establish working relationships with company secretaries, accountants, solicitors and the inland revenue.

On the Stock Exchange they usually specialize in investment analysis and forecasting, in pensions and insurance

**The need to communicate with clients, unfamiliar with figures is an important attribute as many managers resent implied superiority**

broking, in advising on the merits of different schemes. In the Government Actuary's Department, actuaries advise the Government on public sector pensions and social security and act as consultants to nationalized industries.

It is not necessary to be a trained mathematician to qualify, although most actuaries have degrees in maths or statistics — and the training is hard. It is essential to become a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries in London or the Faculty of Actuaries in Edinburgh. Their qualifications are of equal status but each body functions independently and their examination structures differ slightly.

Most English students choose the institute and most Scottish students the faculty, but this is not always the case.

There is no formal period of articles. Trainees may be graduates in any subject "with a significant mathematical content", or in any subject at all provided that they have a high grade A level or Higher in maths. Alternatively, a level entrant with maths passes may sit the exams at their own pace, subject to restrictions on the number of papers attempted at one time.

The average length of time taken to qualify is seven years but an ambitious graduate could do it in two, and it has been known to take 20! Rumour has it that the actuarial exams are the hardest of any profession. The failure rate is

high, even among graduates with good degrees, and ranges from 25 per cent to a high 75 per cent on some occasions. Although one or two papers are generally regarded as the hardest, not all students find the same papers difficult.

The reason students find the exams taxing is described by the faculty and the institute to be that common to most professions — students constantly underestimate the demands of studying after a day's work. The most successful are those who sit as many papers as possible while still relatively junior — before the demands of the job compete for time as there are no part-time courses. All study had to be done, until recently, by correspondence supplemented by occasional tutorials.

Even if an employer grants study leave it is a lonely way to qualify and one that needs great self-discipline. Graduates may find the going easier since the introduction last year of two postgraduate courses which give exemption from some of the exams. Most students now on these courses are sponsored by employers.

Hilary Flower and James Attwood are actuarial students with the same company, the TSB Trust Company in Hampshire. Both are unusual. Hilary, a cheerful extrovert, has a degree in economics and statistics rather than in maths. She chose this career because she "wanted to work with figures and statistics". But although happy to work on her own initiative she would not like working alone all the time. She likes to feel part of a team in a small department and enjoys the contact she has with the company's insurance representatives.

James, with excellent grades in maths, further maths and physics, turned down a university place and joined the company straight from the local college. Eighteen months into his training, and with several of the exams under his belt, he has no regrets. He is unusual, since most 18 year olds in his position would have opted for university.

But both he and Hilary had had enough of full-time education — Hilary having rejected any careers requiring postgraduate courses. Both are pleased to have found a professional training which can be combined with working. "It is real work," says Hilary, "we're not supernumerary trainees. We are responsible for real projects."

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Applications, including full c.v. and names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees, should be made to the Master, Magdalen College School, Oxford OX4 1DZ, from whom further details may be obtained.

### St Catherine's Foundation at Cumberland Lodge

The trustees of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Foundation at St Catherine's at Cumberland Lodge in Windsor Great Park invite applications for this post. The foundation is an educational trust specializing in conferences for universities and other places of higher education. The appointment is for January 1987 and is for three years in the first instance. The salary is negotiable, a house is provided. Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, Cumberland Lodge, The Great Park, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 2HP. Tel: Egham (0734) 32315/34893 (after hours Egham 32325). Closing date for applications: 30th June 1986.

### Scholarships

## THE HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL

O Level or A Level candidates are offered a scholarship to study French for 3 or 4 weeks in August 1986 - at L'Ecole Hampshire, Verrières-Domagne, Dordogne, France. The scholarship includes travel both ways, accommodation, meals and tuition.

Students should apply for full details to the Hon. Administrator, The Hampshire School 50th Anniversary Educational Trust, 23 Melton Court, London SW7 3JQ.

### Posts

## ST PAUL'S GIRLS' SCHOOL Brook Green, London W6 7BS ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Required, from September 1986, an experienced and energetic Librarian to undertake administrative duties in the School's extensive and busy Libraries. A particular area of responsibility would be fiction and general reference stock for 11 to 16 year old students.

30 hours per week; term time only.

Applications in writing to the High Mistress (marked 'for the attention of the School Secretary') enclosing a full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees.

## KINGSWOOD SCHOOL, BATH (HMC)

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The Governors invite applications for the post of Head of Kingswood from September 1, 1987, following the retirement of Laurie Campbell.

Kingswood is an independent co-educational school of 300 boys and 180 girls. It was founded by John Wesley in 1748.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from:

The Secretary to the Governors  
Kingswood School,  
Bath BA1 5RG.  
Applications close on 11th September 1986.

## STOCKPORT GRAMMAR SCHOOL

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Applications to The Director of Music, The Grammar School, STOCKPORT, Cheshire SK2 7AF.

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Appointments

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Salary scale above Burnham.  
Application with full CV and names and addresses of two referees to be sent immediately to the headmaster, Bolton School, Chorley New Road, Bolton, BL1 4PA tel 0204 40222. From whom further details may be obtained.

### ATHENAUM CLUB

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Qualified librarians are invited to apply for this part or full time post (£4,000-£8,000 p.a.).  
Full CV and statement of preferred hours, to: The Secretary, The Athenaeum, 107 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5ER

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# UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING CHAIR OF ENGINEERING (Nuclear)

Applications are invited for a Chair in Engineering from candidates with special interests related to studies in nuclear engineering.

Applications from candidates with academic or appropriate industrial backgrounds will be welcomed.

The new professor will be expected to lead an established and very active research group and to take responsibility for the undergraduate Honours School in Nuclear Engineering, where a large part of the teaching is common with that in the Honours School of Mechanical Engineering.

At the present time, research within the group is concerned with fundamental aspects of nuclear reactor operation; thermo-fluids, plant simulation and control and risk assessment. There is active involvement with most branches of the nuclear industry, which provides substantial financial support for the work being conducted. Extensive use is made of the Universities' research reactor at Risley, which is jointly funded by the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool.

Particulars of this appointment may be obtained from the Registrar, Quota ref. 150/86/T. Applications (2 copies, 1 suitable for photocopying) giving full details of qualifications, experience, research, etc. and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made should be sent to the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL by August 1st, 1986.

## UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

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## UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE READERSHIP IN MICROELECTRONICS

Applications are invited from candidates with a proven record of research for a Readership in microelectronics in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering. The post will be available from 1 October 1986. The Reader will be expected to take a leading role in developing successful research interests of the Department, and in strengthening links between industry and the University, within one or more of the following fields: signal processing and robotics, communications, VLSI design and CAD.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Readers' salary scale: £14,870 - £18,825 p.a., according to qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, with whom applications (15 copies), giving the names of three referees, should be lodged not later than 18 July 1986. (Candidates from outside the U.K. may submit one copy only).

## UNIVERSITY OF READING

### Department of Computer Science

#### Lecturer in Computer Science

Applications are invited for a Lectureship to extend existing activity in Intelligent Systems, in both teaching and research. The Department supports a multi-disciplinary research group working in computer vision, knowledge based systems, and high performance data communications. Candidates should have proven capability in research in an appropriate field. Salary scale £8200 to £15700 per annum (under review) plus USS/USDPIS benefits. Further particulars and application forms (10 copies) are available from the Personnel Office, University of Reading, Whiteknights, P.O. Box 217, Reading RG6 2AH, telephone (0734) 875123 ext 220. Please quote Ref AC 868. Closing date 7 July 1986.

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## THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING CHAIR OF ENGINEERING (Aeronautical/Fluids)

Applications are invited for a Chair in Engineering from candidates with special interests related to some aspect of aeronautical engineering (except structures or solid mechanics) or in fluid mechanics appropriate to aeronautics.

The new professor will be required to assume responsibility for the undergraduate Honours School of Aeronautical Engineering.

The successful applicant, irrespective of specialisation within the areas of interest mentioned above, will be expected to maintain strong industrial links and pursue a vigorous research programme. This might involve, in addition to the academic staff in aeronautical engineering, members of staff from other groups in the Department of Engineering.

At the present time research within aeronautical engineering is concerned mainly with aerodynamics, jet noise, stratified flows and medical fluid mechanics. There are strong research groups in fluid mechanics, hydrodynamics and thermo-fluids in the civil, mechanical and nuclear engineering divisions of the Department.

In addition to the resources of the Simon Engineering Laboratories, there are good experimental research facilities available at the Barton Laboratory, a few miles from the University. Particulars of this appointment may be obtained from the Registrar, Quota ref. 149/86/T. Applications (2 copies, 1 suitable for photocopying) giving full details of qualifications, experience, research, etc. and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made should be sent to the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL by August 1st, 1986.

## University of Exeter CHAIR OF SPANISH

Applications are invited for the Chair of Spanish, which has become vacant upon the death of Professor Keith Whinnom. Preference may be given to candidates who have teaching and research interests in post-1700 Spanish literature.

Salary will be on the agreed Professorial range, current minimum £19,010 per annum (under review).

Further particulars are available from the Personnel Office, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4JQ. Closing date for receipt of applications 14 July 1986.

## UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM COMPUTER CENTRE

### Assistant Director - User Services

Applications are invited from graduates with relevant technical and managerial experience for the post of Assistant Director, User Services, in the Computer Centre. The duties are to manage the applications software and user support aspects of the university academic computing service, including advisory services, user courses and liaison activities. The Assistant Director will be responsible for a team of seven graduate Programming Advisers. The post is a newly created one designed to strengthen this area of the Centre's activity. Salary in the range £14,870 - £18,825 on Grade III for Other Related Staff.

Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, to whom completed applications should be returned by 11 July 1986.

## University of London WELLCOME CHAIR OF PHARMACOLOGY AT THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair. Applications (10 copies) should be submitted to the Teachers' Section, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained. The closing date for receipt of applications is 31 July 1986.

## UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE INSTITUTE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDIES LECTURSHIP IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Rural Development. The successful candidate will be expected to maintain strong industrial links and pursue a vigorous research programme. This might involve, in addition to the academic staff in aeronautical engineering, members of staff from other groups in the Department of Engineering.

### Courses

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GOLF: AUSTRALIAN REMONSTRATES WITH A SPECTATOR IN TENSE US OPEN STRUGGLE

# Norman faces a severe examination of temperament

From Mitchell Platts, Southampton, Long Island

Greg Norman, revealed on Saturday the one flaw in his character, likely to hinder his progress as the final round of the 86th United States Open unfolded on the Shinnecock Hills course here yesterday.

Norman had apparently remonstrated with a spectator on Friday. But in the third round he was clearly seen by millions of coast television viewers to walk to the edge of the fairway and was accusing finger at a spectator.

The incident occurred only minutes after Norman had taken a six at the 13th hole, so losing his three strokes advantage, and he reacted after hearing the cry of "choker" from out of the gallery.

In truth he was the victim of the boisterous behaviour of some spectators who had clearly overreacted with their right arms. Even so, he was betrayed by his emotions. The powerful Australian automatically exposed the chink in his armour which other unruly spectators might not allow him to forget.

Lee Trevino, who was partnering Norman, surprisingly had his tormentors in the turbulent atmosphere, but he retained his coolness and composure. Neither the overzealous nature of some New Yorkers nor the penetrating questions in the post-round press conference could shake Trevino's belief that he was on the threshold of a third US Open triumph.

Norman, however, wasted little time in compounding his on-course faux pas by venting his feelings. "There were 16,500 golf fans out there and 200 jackasses," said Norman. "They were fooling around with too much drink inside them and they seemed to have this righteous feeling that they could say what they want."

"I was not alone in getting the treatment. A smart comment was aimed at Lee at the 15th and the same thing happened at the 18th where a spectator seemed to want to say where the putt should be aimed. I'm not prepared to say myself what the guy said to me at the 14th but it wasn't very pleasant."

"I went over to him and I said that if he wanted to say anything to me, he could say it at the end of the round when I could say something back. But I did hear another guy say 'Why do you want the US Open? You've already got the America's Cup!'"

Norman clearly believed that it was in his best interest to get his feelings off his chest. But he later acknowledged that it might have been a mistake. "Perhaps I would be an even better golfer if I learned to handle those kind of things," he added.

There are few examples of



Norman: Got feelings off his chest after a spectator tamed him

# Morgan discovers patience at last brings huge reward

From Mel Webb, Jersey

John Morgan scored his first victory on the European tour after 18 years when he won the Jersey Open championship at La Moye yesterday. Morgan, aged 42, whose only other successes were three wins on the African Safari circuit, bested the Australian, Peter Fowler, in a sudden-death playoff after they had tied on 275.13 under par.

He eventually claimed the £13,330 first prize on the opening extra hole when a putt of 15 feet left him with a tap-in while Fowler took three putts after his ball had run round the hole and stayed out.

Morgan's 71 was a product of steady, rather than spectacular golf. He was the only man on the leader board to achieve par on the short third hole, where a sudden-death playoff put player after player into trouble even after apparently perfect tee shots. He had birdies on the third and sixth to turn in 34, then played regulation golf all the way to the last, where he missed outright victory by going

# Cloud over cricket as hooligans attack Sharma

# Notts win with ball to spare

By Richard Streeton

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire (4pts) beat Surrey by three wickets

Nottinghamshire, needing 194, won this John Player League match with one ball to spare. Rice and Randall put them in sight of victory with a brisk fourth-wicket stand before four wickets crashed in the closing stages.

Surrey's innings was dominated by Lynch, who made an imposing 78, full of beefy drives and accurate cuts. Richards and Monkhouse made useful runs near the end but nobody else stayed long enough to give Lynch significant support. Several lackadaisical strokes cost wickets.

Lynch's last stranded right from the first stroke he played. He hit Pick and Hemmings for straight sizes and never looked in the slightest trouble. He was sixth on the 30th over, when he pulled a ball from Hemmings and Randall held a spectacular catch one handed at deep square leg.

Nottinghamshire in fact gave little away in the field. French, England's new wicket keeper, was loudly cheered by a good crowd when he claimed the first two wickets. French caught Lynch in the middle of the leg and then held Butcher down the leg side.

Robinson played a variety of drives and legside strokes and out-scored Broad when Nottinghamshire bettered them. They provided an ideal start, with a stand of 98 in 22 overs, before Robinson was bowled by a yorker from Gray.

Spin gained Surrey their next two wickets. Johnson moved out to drive Pocock and was beaten through the air and stumped. Broad hit across a ball from Needham. Nottinghamshire needed 60 runs from the last ten overs.

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# Slack celebrates with a century

By Ivo Tennant

Lords' Middlesex (4pts) beat Yorkshire by 7 wickets

An opening partnership of 145 between Wilf Slack and Andrew Miller, Middlesex took 15 off the 35th over, bowled by Hughes, and put on a half-century stand in five overs.

Thereupon the visitors' innings slumped again. The last five wickets went in seven balls. Birstow, who had made 34 off 21 balls, was bowled by Hughes and Embury took four wickets in the last over, putting the ball "in the blockhole" as they say.

He showed it is well worth bowling a spinner at the end. K Sharp run out. M D Moxon c Embury b Edmonds. S H Hartley c Embury b Edmonds. S H Hartley c Embury b Edmonds. S H Hartley c Embury b Edmonds.

It was Yorkshire's highest first-wicket stand in this competition for two years. Sharp made 52 off 75 deliveries, clearing the boundary three times, and Moxon an elegant 48. The following batsmen ought to have taken them on to a score around 250, but the acceleration was checked by some sharp catches.

Radley held a couple of nice catches at mid-wicket and the new England captain, Mike

# Smith and Nicholas spoil day for Lever

By Peter Marson

Essex suffered their second defeat in the John Player Special League at Ilford yesterday when Northamptonshire reached their target of 257 to win by six wickets as Chris Smith hit 75 and Mark Nicholas 53 in an unbroken stand of 104 for the fifth wicket.

Having won the toss and chosen to bat, Good and Prichard provided Essex with a racing start at close on six runs an over. Then, despite a hiccup in mid-innings, Border and Fletcher saw this frantic pace was maintained throughout the innings, with Border making the top score of 75, and Fletcher next with 62. Not far behind were 36 extras, while Marshall, with two for 30, was the best of Hampshire's bowlers.

Greenidge and the rest needed to go now at something akin to the same feverish pace, which was asking a lot, nevertheless they roared home with 15 balls to spare as normally economical Lever was tamed on the day he returned to the England side.

Put in to bat, Warwickshire made a faltering start at Northampton, losing Lloyd with the score 18 and Kallischaran at 36.

Warwickshire's innings, too, suffered from a lamentable start as both Wright and Bainbridge were out with the scoreboard reading two for two. Athey put his head down though to make a timely 56, and Curran and Tomlin made useful contributions as Gloucestershire reached 163 for seven.

It was by no means enough, though, and with Anderson, Hill, Morris and Roberts making their third victory with four balls to spare.

At Old Trafford, Fowler made a hundred and Lloyd 64, as Lancashire answered an invitation to bat by making merry on the way to 249 for four, a target that proved well out of Worcestershire's range.

Worcestershire's innings, too, suffered from a lamentable start as both Wright and Bainbridge were out with the scoreboard reading two for two. Athey put his head down though to make a timely 56, and Curran and Tomlin made useful contributions as Gloucestershire reached 163 for seven.

# Nation moves ahead

By a Special Correspondent

The Isle of Man Production TT winner, Trevor Nation, secured his second consecutive Superstock victory when he stormed through a tightly packed quartet to win the second round of the series at Mallory Park yesterday.

Nation brought home the first GSXR 750cc Suzuki, which he raced in the formula one TT a week ago, overtaking the early leader Neil Robinson (Suzuki).

After making his move at the hairpin on the eighth lap, Nation stretched ahead of the second-placed Kenny Irons on the 17.2 to 17.3 Yamaha.

The highest placed Honda rider was the Australian, Richard Scott, who finished fifth.

OVERALL POSITIONS (after two rounds): 1. Nation, GSXR 750cc Suzuki, 32pts; 2. K. Irons, Suzuki, 18pts; 3. P. Fawcett, Suzuki, 18pts; 4. R. Scott, Honda, 18pts; 5. M. Roberts, Suzuki, 18pts; 6. J. M. Roberts, Suzuki, 18pts; 7. J. M. Roberts, Suzuki, 18pts; 8. J. M. Roberts, Suzuki, 18pts; 9. J. M. Roberts, Suzuki, 18pts; 10. J. M. Roberts, Suzuki, 18pts.

Cambridge University

Cambridge University

Cambridge University

# YESTERDAY'S OTHER CRICKET SCOREBOARDS

Essex v Hampshire

Gloucestershire v Derbyshire

Northamptonshire v Warwickshire

Warwickshire

Warwickshire

Warwickshire

Warwickshire

Warwickshire

# Head boats retain titles

Both head boats held off new challenges with ease to retain their titles on the last day of the Cambridge May Bumps.

Pembroke pulled away from Caius to four lengths clear at the finish to give James Crowden his fifth triumph in 25 years of coaching. Caius, though, finished their highest in the memory of the retiring Trinity boatman, Frank Welford, who pushed his first crew out in 1935 when he started at Caius.

In the women's, Churchill continued at the top, never being in danger from Newnham, who, like Caius, climbed three places over the week.

Head crews

Head crews

Head crews

Head crews

Head crews

Head crews

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## SPORT

# Injury forces Connors to retire in final

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Tim Mayotte was leading 6-4, 2-1 when Jimmy Connors retired from the singles final of the Stella Artois championships at Queen's Club yesterday. Connors strained a groin muscle on Saturday and after five games of the final it became progressively more evident that he was playing under too much of a handicap to win and that, with Wimbledon only a week away, it would be foolish to risk aggravating the damage.

It may also be foolish to put much money on Connors at Wimbledon. He is only three months away from his 34th birthday and, this past week, was resuming competition after a 10-week suspension. He won five matches in straight sets and, in the process, looked impressively sharp and fit. But he could not last the course — and Wimbledon will be a longer and tougher ordeal.

"I want to stay over here and see how it goes. I don't want to play if I'm not 100 per cent, but you know me... I have a week's rest before

Wimbledon and I am going to see a doctor on Tuesday. He may say I can play on Wednesday or he may advise a complete rest. I shall just have to wait and see."

The fact that Connors made such an admirable, yet ultimately worrying, return to over-shadow the achievements of Mayotte, whose last three victims were grass-court specialists: Boris Becker (Wimbledon champion), Stefan Edberg (Australian champion) and Connors' former Wimbledon United States and Australian champion.

Mayotte's coach recently put him through a six-week conditioning programme. The idea, Mayotte said yesterday, was to make him quicker and stronger. "Movement is the key. Against the top guys, you

on two other occasions, and the last 16 in each of his "bad" years. Yesterday nothing was more admirable, especially when he was in the forecourt, than the quickness of his reactions, the assurance with which he controlled the racket head, and the suppleness with which he bent his large frame.

The sky was a spotless blue-grey, the temperature on court more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, though the flags on the high perimeter of the arena were rippling in a breeze denied to the players. These championships, like Queen's Club itself, become bigger and better and more congenial every year. Now we were offered the first 1986 Grand Prix final between the players born in the United States (how times have changed). The players provided an inviting contrast in personality and playing methods, with the extrovert Connors nimble and busy and blasting away with service returns and passing shots that nobody else can match, and the introvert Mayotte looking stern and strong and relentlessly concentrating on short points.

## Results from Queen's

**Men's singles**  
SEMI-FINALS: J S Connors (US) bt R Sagueo (US), 6-3, 6-4; T Mayotte (US) bt S Edberg (Swe), 7-5, 6-1.  
FINAL: Mayotte bt Connors, 6-4, 2-1, retired.

**Men's doubles**  
FINAL: C Curren (US) and G Forget (Fr) bt D Cahn and M Kraatzmann (Aust), 6-2, 7-6.

have to cover the court. This is a big break for me — psychologically more than anything else. When I won the title at Delray, I didn't beat any of the top players." He was referring to the only previous occasion on which he has won a tournament in the Nabisco Grand Prix circuit, in Florida last year.

Mayotte has a good record at Wimbledon. In five challenges he has reached the semi-finals once, the quarters

The spendour of Connors has been based — and with luck will continue to be based — on the anticipation and fast footwork that gets him into position with time to spare for exemplary stroke-preparation. Take the speed away from him, as was eventually the case yesterday, and he becomes merely a very good player. But give Mayotte credit. In the five games that preceded obvious signs of a Connors' handicap, Connors had four break points and Mayotte two — but Mayotte achieved the only break.

## EQUESTRIANISM

# Mrs Edgar lifts title again for double family triumph

By Jenny MacArthur

Liz Edgar, riding the Countess of Inchepe's inexperienced Everest Rapier, won the Next Ladies' Championship for the Queen Elizabeth II Cup for the fifth time at the Royal International Horse Show at Birmingham's National Exhibition Centre yesterday. Her record equals that of her brother, David Broome, in the men's equivalent championship. The King George V Cup.

In a double training triumph for Mrs Edgar's husband, Ted, his young Dutch protégée, Ans Rouweler, finished runner-up on Olympic Dominica, whose superb jumping yesterday paid handsomely to the three months spent training at Ted Edgar's Warwickshire stud. Veronique Whitaker, the winner of the competition in 1984 took third place on Jingo.

Although Mrs Edgar had always had the seven-year-old Everest Rapier "lined up" for the Queen Elizabeth Cup she suddenly thought yesterday that she ought to be riding Everest Forever on whom she has won the cup three times. (Her other win came on Everest Wallaby). "It was Ted who said stay with Rapier," Mrs Edgar said. "He's such a careful jumper inside."

She certainly needed to be so yesterday. Victory came after a slow but clear final round against the clock — the same manner in which John Whitaker and Ryan's Son won the King George V Cup on Friday night.

Five horses reached the second round in which last year's winner, Sue Pountain with Ned Kelly, winners on the opening day of the show, bowed out after hitting the first part of the double. Annette Lewis on her bouncy grey gelding Tutein also went out with four faults — leaving Mrs Edgar, Miss Rouweler and Mrs Whitaker to fight it out against the clock.

Miss Rouweler, the first to go, jumped fluently and confidently but hit the same upright which had caught out Miss Lewis in the previous round. Mrs Whitaker, surprisingly hit the first fence and then opted for a slow, but otherwise faultless round. Mrs Edgar decided to gamble all on a slow clear. The German bred gelding, who won the grand prix at Nantes in France a month ago, never looked in any danger of hitting a fence — his careful jumping reflecting the hours of patient schooling which Mrs Edgar, a perfectionist has spent on him.

John Whitaker is unlikely to have another Royal International to compare with this one. Six wins have netted him nearly £19,000 in prize money if one includes the value of the Maestro car he won on San Salvador in the Austin Rover Jump and Drive Chase on Saturday night.

San Salvador was responsible for three other good speed wins. Whitaker had two spectacular successes, on Friday in the King George V and on Saturday in the Everest Double Glazing Grand Prix in which his sympathetic handling of the eight-year-old, Next Milton, was a fine tribute to the late Caroline Bradley, who had the horse as a novice and whose parents still own him. The last one came yesterday afternoon in the Lombard Silver Spur Accumulator.

**RESULTS: Next Ladies' championship** (for the Queen Elizabeth II Cup): 1, Everest Rapier (Liz Edgar) in 43.52sec; 2, Olympic Dominica (A Rouweler), 44.1; 3, Jingo (V Whitaker), 44.18sec; 4, Everest Wallaby (Sue Pountain), 44.28sec; 5, Next Milton (J Whitaker), 44.29sec; 6, Tutein (Annette Lewis), 44.32sec; 7, Ned Kelly (Sue Pountain), 44.33sec; 8, King George V (J Whitaker), 44.34sec; 9, San Salvador (J Whitaker), 44.35sec; 10, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.36sec; 11, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.37sec; 12, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.38sec; 13, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.39sec; 14, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.40sec; 15, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.41sec; 16, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.42sec; 17, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.43sec; 18, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.44sec; 19, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.45sec; 20, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.46sec; 21, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.47sec; 22, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.48sec; 23, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.49sec; 24, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.50sec; 25, Everest (J Whitaker), 44.51sec; 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